PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,743—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
Mill

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
1906				
17th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	....	
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	6324	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	....	
5th May	ORIENTAL	6324	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6393
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	....	

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports on route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar 1906
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rifeano	19th Apr. ,,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May ,,
NERA	9,876	Schmitz	14th Jun, ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	9,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
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67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1906
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	25th March 1906
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April ,,
MARIA.			
AQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4766	20th ,, ,,
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	6894	7th May ,,
*FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonich	6834	9th June ,,

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the st. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	6,035	31st March 1906

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 51 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel Rs. 2-8. Gold Rs. 35.
[illegible] & CO., LD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	19 Mar. 11 a.m.	P'Bander & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	20 Mar. 5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	22 Mar. 10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	23 Mar. 8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on MONDAY, 19th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Mar, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 27th March, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
16th March, 1906.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th March
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3269	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6124	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 399
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 960

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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NEW POLICIES IN 1904	
ISSUED FOR	£2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,330,875
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Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
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Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1834)
[illegible]

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

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KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

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RELIEVES TOOTH-ACHE
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SOMETHING NEW
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Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
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EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
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We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
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NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., are DIRECTORS of INTERNATION, Board Steamers [illegible] on arrival at Plymouth, [illegible]

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GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS
in Best and Newest Materials, Silk Linings and Facings.
From Rs. 75.
Club Dress Jackets, from Rs. 40.
New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

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PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas; per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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LAHORE.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1876.

TO CAPITALISTS!!! A bona-fide and safe Investment.

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Business in both our Branches at Lahore and Simla has greatly improved, and we have decided to increase our present stock by another Rs. 50,000 during 1906, and SHARES to this value will now be available at Rs. 100 each.

THE COMPANY GUARANTEE 6 per cent. on paid up Shares.

We do not publish our Balance Sheet, but shall be very pleased to send them to bona-fide intending Shareholders to be treated as strictly private and confidential.

APPLY TO THE SECRETARY, MAX MINCK & CO., LD., LAHORE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	35 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	23 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 4	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 6	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs: 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., REYNOR and Co., etc., etc., and of or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

GUILTY!

GUILT
Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is
GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is
GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE
GUILTY!
of neglect.

MINIMAX
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Ret.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.
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"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chindi and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, females complaints, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Braced up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, lessens losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest spheres, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofula, and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, MARCH 17TH,
AT 9-30 P. M.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT

Will be given

BY

THE LONDON LADIES TRIO.

Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS, Violinist.
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD, Vocalist.
Miss EDITH MERRYLEES, Pianist.

KINDLY ASSISTED BY
MR. EDGAR FAULKNER.

PROGRAMME.

1 Duet .....For Violin and Pianoforte Sonata "Kreutzer" (1st Movement) Adagio Sostenuto-Presto..... Beethoven.
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS & Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.

2 Aria from ..."Les Huguenots "Nobil Signor" ..... Meyerbeer,
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD.

3 Piano Solo ..."Liebestraum ..... Liszt.
Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.

4 Song .....Ch' io mai vi posso .....Handel,
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER

5 Violin Solo ..."Fantaisie Faust Gounod, Sarasate.
(by request.)
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.

6 Song .....Roses .....Joseph Adams.
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD,
(Violin obligato Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.

PART II.

7 Piano Solo ...4 eme Valse ..... Chaminade.
Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.

8 Violin Solo ...Legende..... Wieniawski.
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.

9 Songs.....a "Oh that we two were Maying" ..... Nevin
b Old English Melody ...Arr. Lane Wilson.
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD.

10 Violin Solo ...a " Le Cygne ..... Saint Saens.
b Humoreske ..... Dvorak.
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.

11 Piano Solo ...Irish Rhapsody ...Archy Rosenth .l.
Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.

12 Song .....Bercouse..... Gounod,
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD.
Violin obligato Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.

TICKETS :—Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Booking at Messrs. ROSE and Co.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

THE HALF YEARLY BOXING TOURNAMENT
OF THE 2nd Bn. The ROYAL SCOTS
open to the Bombay Garrison and Navy
WILL BE HELD
IN THE GYMNASIUM, COLABA,
ON THE NIGHTS OF THE 19th, 20th & 21st.
FIGHTING COMMENCES AT 9 P. M.
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Seats can be booked at S. ROSE and Co's, Music Sellers.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement published by my son RAMCHUNDER LALJI in the "Times of India" and other Newspapers under the heading of "NOTICE OF REMOVAL" in which he has announced the fact of his having opened a new Shop at No. 43, Shaikh Memon Street, nearly opposite to what he refers to his said advertisement to HIS old Shop I beg to ANNOUNCE to the PUBLIC and to my CUSTOMERS that what the said Ramchunder Lalji refers to as HIS old Shop was NOT HIS SHOP but MY SHOP and the business therein carried on was MY BUSINESS and that I am now carrying on the same business in Woollen and Cotton cloth, under my OWN NAME at MY OLD SHOP, Nos. 26 and 28, Shaikh Memon Street, and that I have NO CONNECTION with the Shop of Ramchunder Lalji at 43 Shaik Memon Street.

લાલજી માનસીંગ,
i. e., LALJEE MANSINGH.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 233 of 1904.

DHALKIBAI widow and administratrix of the late NANABHAI WASSONJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOPAL SUDKOJEE GOVIND SUDKOJEE and BALLARAM SUDKOJEE ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of July, 1905, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of March, 1906, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time)

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property namely :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in the City of Bombay on the Eastern side of Khoombhar Wada Street containing by Admeasurement One hundred and seventy square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2777, Collector's No. 9771, Old Survey No. 159 and New Survey No. 6637, and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7026 and Street No. 231 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by the house of Ezekiel Pestonjee Batliwala, on or towards the South by the house of Tookaram Sambhajee Bolay, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the said Khoombhar Wada Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, applicat on should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mirza & Mirza Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 31 Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of February, 1906.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

ORUICKSHANK ROAD.

A SPLENDID CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

First Performance...7-30 to 8-30 P.M. (Standard Time.)
Second do, ...8-30 to 9-30 do.
Third do, ...9-30 to 10-30 do.

"Where is my Horse" ..... Picture 115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant" ..... 150 feet.
"The Custom House Search" ... 115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose" ..... 165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen" ..... 210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller" ..... 165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare" ..... 250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon" ... 150 feet.
"Fire Cascades" ..... 130 feet.
"The Young Tramps" ..... 700 feet.
PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.
"An Impatient Customer" ..... 160 feet.
"Brasillian Dance" ..... 180 feet.
"School boys practical Joke" ... 120 feet.
"The Wig" ..... 120 feet.
"A bad Joke" ..... 80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim" ..... 70 feet.
"Room please" ..... 70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone ..... 100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Grippe" ... 130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp" ..... 130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes" ..... 190 feet.
"Vendetta" ..... 700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

MONDAY, MARCH 26th at 9-30 P. M.
BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

JOHN GILPIN BY COWEN:
and other miscellaneous items.

Tickets Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 Admission Re. 1.
Plan at Messrs S. ROSE. & Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 19th March, 1906, the Nos 63 and 123 DOWN and 63 and 124 UP EXTRA LOCAL TRAINS will COMMENCE RUNNING between BOMBAY and THANA until further notice.

2. For detailed Timings see Local Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations between Bombay and Kalyan.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, the 16th March, 1906.

BOMBAY 13TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1906,

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6-30 P. M., on MONDAY, 19th instant.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th March, 1906.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

"ASSISTANT MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT."

APPLICATIONS for the above POST will be received by the Undersigned up to April 9th. The qualifications REQUIRED are an APPRENTICE SHIP served in Britain, a thorough knowledge of Mechanical Engineering ana Workshop practice and the possession of a 1st Class Board of Trade Marine Engineer Certificate.

Applicants should state what knowledge and experience they possess of Hydraulic ana Electrical Machinery.

Age not to exceed 35 years.

Pay Rs. 550 per mensem.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST. C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Ballard Road,
16th March, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JEHANGIR MANEKJEE CONTRACTOR, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute SALE to our client Mr. AMARSEY DHARAMSEY, of Bombay, trinder inhabitant, of the undermentioned property :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of leasehold land of 999 years perpetually renewable tenure Admeasuring four hundred and five square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax land under Collector's old No. 149, New No 1214, Old Survey No 9, New Survey No 7410, situate on the North side of Girgaum Back road outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the West by other property belonging to the vendor the said Jehangir Manekjee Contract r, on or towards the East by the property of Vinayakrao Ghundraj Divaiker, on or towards the South by the said Girgaum Back Road, and on or towards the North by the property of aathoor Ghanasam, together with the chawl or building erected thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper stories and assessed by the municipality of Bombay, under Ward No 1054, and Sheet No 2, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts, adjoining and lying to the West of the premises hereinabove firstly described, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension & Tax land under the same numbers as the said firstly described premises and intended for and used along with the piece of land of like dimensions adjoining on its Eastern side the land now being described as a common passage from the said Girgaum Back Road, to the premises hereinabove firstly described, and all other buildings erected on the said land now known by the name of "Trionowamas Varjeewandas Chambers" thereof the premises herein above described form portions.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title or interest in or to the said Property or having any claim in respect thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift, or otherwise however are required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, Otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived, and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 16th day of March, 1906,

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts :—

FOREMAN COACH BUILDER.
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The pay of the Foreman will commence at Rs. 330 per mensem,

The pay of the Chargeman will commence at Rs. 230 per mensem.

Applicants must be well up in body building.

Permanent employment to suitable men; but should men appointed prove unsuitable services will not be retained.

P. A. HYDE,
Carr ; and Wagon Superintendent,
O. and R. Railway,

Dated Lucknow, the 12th March, 1906.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

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Manager.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 13,000,000
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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Manager.

Alarai Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen tins 8. We recommend it.—MADGE and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Bombay mails of 3rd inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	96 3-8	=	— 1-8
3 do. Rentes	99 3-1	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 3 4	=	— 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 1 8	=	— 3-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	29 7-8	=	+ 5-16
2 months hence	29 3 8	=	+ 3-16
Spot in New York	64 3-8	=	+ 3-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 14	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20 18	=	— 3-16
New York Demand	4.85 7-8	=	+ 1-4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 do	=	do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 do	=	+ 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 3-4 do	=	do
7 day market loans	3 3-4 do	=	+ 1-8
SUGAR—			

German granulated 1st marks 10 5 1-4 March, sellers quiet.
WHEAT—Dull
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 43 1-2 — 1-2 A-M sellers easier
Yellow Cawnpore 41 1-2 — 1-2 A-M doms easier
Brown 39 1-4 — 3-8 A-M sellers easier
LINSEED—Firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-4
ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Merton Hall

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5 7-8 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 1,000. Futures closed quiet but steady.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5.53	5.60	5.62
+2	+2	+2
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5.64	5.66	5.63
+2	+3	+3
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5.51	5.46	5.45
+4	+4	+4

Receipts at U S Ports 11,000
Do last year ... 22,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Do do Continent ... nil

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 10 05 + 10
Futures, month of March ... 10 24 + 5 } a
Do do. July ... 10 52 + 5 } m
a Advanced owing to firm cables and to daily weather reports showing too much rain.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 10 1-2
Futures, month of May ... 10 51 + 3
Do, do July ... 10 09 + 3
Tone at close ... steady
Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday 15th March 1906 :—

Cotton	10,700 bales.
Wheat	2,370 cwts.
Linseed	8,425 do
Rape, Red and Mustard	95 do
Gingellyseed	6,438 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnut	587 do
Castorseed	1,81 do
Rice	3,991 do
Myrabollams	1,191 do
Cottonseed	2,76 do
Mowraseed	28 do
Gram	1,951 do
Jowar	13 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 9,22,280
Gold Coin, Rs. 45,000
Ex s s Persia from London

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

THE event of the week was the announcement of the new Rupee loan of four and a half crores for capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works. With the very easy money market anticipated during the coming slack season, such a loan should be easily placed without disturbing the paper market.

The export trade of the port continues slack, and goods are difficult to move owing to the high level of local prices being out of parity with those current in Europe.

COTTON.

Prices of Americans have again given way durin the current week, and the Liverpool daily sales have been on a more moderate scale. The tone of the market generally has been quieter, but there is still an unsettled feeling and the quotations fluctuate on the official daily weather reports. Mail advices point specially to the fact that the future of the markets depend entirely on the weather conditions during the next few months. There is a rumour in the bazaar about a big coal strike in America which may cause trouble in the manufacturing circles.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report :—

Liverpool.	New York.
Mar. 9th...5.93	11.25
" 10th...5.84	11.10
" 12th...5.81	11.00
" 13th...5.77	11.10
" 14th...5.69	10.95
" 15th...5.69	11.00

The following are the closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, March-April and New York March :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Mar.	9th...5.74	10.70
"	10.h...5.66	10.39
"	12th...5.65	10.28
"	13th...5.64	10.35
"	14th...5.57½	10.19
"	15th...5.59	10.24

In Bombay our market has been more or less dull and stagnant throughout the week. The large stocks of cotton lying at Colaba are held by the up-country constituents, who refuse to sell, firmly believing in higher prices later in the season, because they are unable to replace in the districts, any sales they may make here now. And orders continue to be received from up-country dealers to buy for May delivery in the Bombay market. On the other hand exporters and Mills, with the large unsold stocks at hand, simply buy to cover their immediate requirements and at current prices, show no anxiety to lay in stocks. Trade is, therefore, more or less at a deadlock, with business dragging on from day to day, so far as actual turnover is concerned. In the Sutta bazaar there is a little more activity as the big Broach seettlement has commenced, and the course of the market depends a good deal on the 'option' transactions so largely dealt in. Prices generally have declined since our last mail report, but without attracting much attention from buyers.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Total for Week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last Season.
Khandeish	8365	357382	171419
Central India	5121	73 31	5881
Barsee and Nugger	2693	83283	65059
Berars	3838	360969	355377
Central Provinces	10732	199289	250385
Total Comras	5745	1163932	911444
Dhollera	31238	66333	19502
Broach	11032	124355	87765
Compta and Dharwar	1381	17711	9245
Westerns	397	4252	1044
Bengals N-W Provinces	1912	274295	283463
Bengals Rajputana	1387	18603	16803
Sind	965	26978	51691
Persian	21	1103	1600
American	939	9292	28891
Egyptian	158	1091	712
Other Sorts	703	1816	5910
Total	61763	1715577	1438071

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.
Receipts for the week ... 61,763
Receipts from 1st Oct to 15th March ... 1,715,577
Shipments for the week to Europe ... 47,091
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ... 453
Total ... 48,544
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 15th March.
Europe ... 483,934
Japan ... 237,512
China ... 8,109
Coast Ports ... 15,425
Total ... 741,930
Afloat in harbour for Europe ... 4,077
China, Japan and Coast Ports ... 27,241

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone			quiet
Estimated sales			10,000 Bales
Imports			22,000 "
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.	
5.53	5.59	5.61	
—1	—1	—1	
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	
5.63	5.65	5.62	
—1	—1	—1	
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5.50	5.45	5.44	
—1	—1	—1	

COTTON.—The market is quiet and is chiefly occupied in the settlement of Broach contracts. In other descriptions there is little doing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine. F.G.	Good Dely.
Bengal. H. G. (Ry. terms)	...189 181 ...	Ready.
Bengals(M.-G.)Ry. terms ...	...193 183 ...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	...192 182 ...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	209 203 ...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	... 204 197 ...	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	... 206 199 ...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	... ... 203 ...	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)		
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	209 203 ..	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)		
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	215 209 ...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	220 214 ...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	... 2'4 259 257	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	... 215 212 ...	do.
Dhollia (M.-G.)	... 203 199 ...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	 253	25 May
Westerns	 233	do.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The official crop reports were issued early in the week. So far as Wheat is concerned the general report is good, owing to the timely rainfall in February. The following is the extract for acreage etc.

The area for all India, excluding the United Provinces, shows a very small increase on that reported at the same date last year; for, while there is an expansion of some 2·6 per cent in British India (still excluding the United Provinces) the net contraction in the Natives States is one of 16·4 per cent. The figures actually reported are 15,869,500 acres in British India and 1,398,300 in Native States. The recent rains have greatly improved the prospects in most quarters; and the conditions of the crop is reported to be good on the whole.

The timely rainfall in February calculated on the average of the total number of reporting stations in each Province was as follows :—Bengal 3·29 inches, United Provinces 2·9 inches, Punjab and Frontier 4·64 inches, Bombay and Sind 0·7 inches, Central Provinces 1·05 inches, and Berar 0·05 inches.

The report for Rape and Mustardseed is also satisfactory, but the Linseed crop has suffered considerably from the long drought, and the final outturn is expected to be much below the average, throughout the country. It is to be noted the following extract excludes the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh returns from which had not been received.

Rape and Mustard.—The total area in British India has increased by some 236600 acres or 7·6 per cent, while a very large increase on the smaller areas of the Native States brings the total reported area in all India to 3,396,000 acres or 8 per cent above that of last year.

Linseed.—In this crop the estimate is much less favourable. The total acreage is reported to be only 2,416,000 against 3,067,000 twelve months ago, the contraction being one of about 21·3 per cent. The rates of decline in British India and in Native States have been fairly equal, but the largest fall was that in Bombay where the shrinkage amounts to something like 74 per cent.

The present state of the crops is reported upon favourably by the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, and Sind, while in other places the lateness of the recent rains rendered them valueless and in some cases injurious so far as oilseeds are concerned.

LINSEED.—The market remains very quiet and prices are unchanged for ready. Dealers are more inclined to buy for forward delivery, than to sell, and the quotation has advanced 1 anna for April-May to Rs 8 3-6.

RAPESEED.—Is dull and neglected. Prices in Europe are declining, but local quotations are much the same as last mail.

POPPYSEED.—Also very quiet. Price has declined to Rs. 7-14 for ready and forward delivery.

CASTORSEED.—Is steady and unchanged at Rs. 34 per candy.

COTTONSEED.—Is quiet at about Rs. 19 to 19 1/2 per candy.

GINGELLYSEED.—Is quiet but steady owing to small stocks. Quotations are nominally unchanged from last week.

WHEAT.—The position remains unchanged. The local demand has been filled up and exporters are doing nothing, as prices are out of parity with Europe. Sellers' quotations are about 1 anna lower than last week.

Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy.

Impure blood blotches the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions. Mr. G. W. Burtner, Keeseltown, Va., tells of the bad condition he was in, and how he was cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Shortly after leaving college, I was troubled with a skin disease which showed itself first at the ankles. Physicians pronounced it eczema, and treated me for that

complaint. The eruption crept slowly up my limbs, and on the body, until it enveloped the whole frame. It gave me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid which would exude from under the scales. I treated it for over three years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles of this medicine, and was completely cured—my skin becoming as smooth and clear as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Week's arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	23,744 cwts.
Linseed	52 633 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,165 "
Gingellyseed	31,493 "
Poppyseed	91 "
Groundnuts	3,217 "
Castorseed	19,874 "
Rice	71,822 "
Myrabollams	31.504 "
Cottonseed	32,735 "
Mowraseed	127 "
Gram	10,470 "
Jowar	4,118 "
Maize	nil

	Rs	a.	D.
LINSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	12	0
Forward April-May	8	2	6
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore April-May	6	13	0
Yellow Cawpore, do	7	4	0
Yellow Guzerat do	7	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	14	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	34	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady			
Khandeish	47	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	40	8	0
25 do. do	45	8	0
50 do. do	44	8	0
Black Kuttore	42	0	0
WHEAT—Tone dull.			
White Delhi April-May	5	0	0

FREIGHT.

The market remains quiet but steady, with only a small retail business passing from day to day, chiefly in cotton at about 16s. per ton. Some booking was reported for Antwerp, April shipment at 13s. 9d The general quotation is 14s. pp April to June.

The steamer 'Djibouti' was reported fixed at 13s. 6d. one French northern port, option of 14s. two ports.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 15th March	8 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th "	8 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 16th Jan.	8 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs	10,34,943	Decrease
Other Deposits		5,30,923	Increase
Sundries		43,033	Increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs	12,88S	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities		40,437	do
Credits on Securities		1,73,247	Increase
Loans do.		9,45,473	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased		93,403	do
Balance with other Banks		4,78 701	Increase
Sundries		9,175	do
Cash		7,75,290	do

There figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of about 22 1-2 lakhs

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance was 38 lakhs up and that of the Bank of Madras 53 lakhs up. The easier tone prevailing in the money market was reflected in the decline of the Official rates of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay of 1 per cent. to 8 per cent per annum. The rate for short fixed deposits is now 5 1/2 per cent per annum for one month and 5 per cent. for two months.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was One Crore and one lakh. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday Eighty lakhs was put up for tender and was taken up in the proportion of 63 lakhs in bills at 1s. 4d. and 17·10 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1/16d tenderers at these rates receiving 14 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment has again been reduced by twenty lakhs to Sixty lakhs. No extra allotments are advised this week.

The mail of the 2nd March brings £270 000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	39,30,000
Bombay	"	27,40,000
Madras	"	13,90,000
Total	Rs.	80,60,000

The mail of the 9th March brings £330,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	31,60,000
Bombay	"	44,50,000
Madras	"	24,40,000
Total	Rs.	1,00,50,000

The mail of the 16th March brings no shipment of silver, £80,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Councils Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	39,30,000
Bombay	"	14,30,000
Madras	"	9,50,000
Total	Rs.	63,10,000

A shipment of £403,000 silver and £20,000 gold to Calcutta is advised from London this week.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange is quiet but steady at about last Mail's closing quotations. Bank paper is quoted 1s. 4d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1-32d. Demand. There is the usual enquiry at 1-32d. better than those rates which has been partially met in some quarters. In Mercantile paper 3 months sight D.A. bills were placed early in the week at 1s 4 7-32d. the closing quotation being 1s. 4 1-4d. Far Eastern exchange has fluctuated following the price of silver.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	}	1s 4 1 32d.
Bank Demand		
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		1s 4 1-4d.
Do. 6 do. do.		1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.		170
Marcks 3 do. do.		139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		149
Shanghai 30 do.		207 1-2
Japan 30 do.		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

During the week a new loan of 4 1/2 crores was announced which made the market touch Rs. 93·12 for the early settlement, but as the money market is quieter, rates have again improved to Rs. 93-15, The tone of the market is steady and the stock of paper in the Bazar is not heavy.

	Rs.
3 1-2 per cent. cash	93-14
1st settlement 30th March	93-15

		Repayable.	Rates.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust		1922	104 4
4 per cent " "		1930	104 4
4 per cent " "		1932	104 4
4 per cent " "		1935	104 4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal		1934	103 12
3 per cent " "		1940	103 12
5 per cent " "		Tanna	120 0
5 per cent " "		Sanitary	118 0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust		1959	104 0
4 per cent "		1964-65	104 0

BULLION.

The silver maket has fluctuated heavily during the week in sympathy with London prices. The quotation for ready silver in London touched 29 on Saturday last and closes weak at 29¼ 7/8d. The up-country demand for the white metal averages about 50 bars per day. We close quiet as under.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	9
Australian Bar Gold	23	15	9
Bombay do.	24	0	0
English Shield Soverigns	15	1	9
Do Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	75	0	0
Do. 1st settlement	75	2	0
Do 2nd do	75	0	0

PIECE-GOODS.

There is little doing. Deliveries from Stock are slightly improving owing to money being somewhat easier. Prices are steady for Whites, and Dyed Greys show a slight upward tendency, but Manchester prices are too high to permit of replacement at Bombay selling rates.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China.

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	66,000	40,000	2 600
Hongkong	87,000	44.000	1,000
	153,000	84,000	3,600

2,37,000 bales.

The local market is quiet but steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Market is quiet but steady, and no fresh business with Offices is reported.

IRON AND STEEL.—Are quiet with a declining tendency.

Spelter. } Dull and lower in price.
Pigiead. }
Quicksilver.—Steady.

COALS.

The Coal market is strong. Rs. 15 has been paid for ordinary Bengal coals due next week.

SHARES.

The market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,465. In Mill companies Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 1,000. Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at Rs. 1,145. Currimbhais are quiet at Rs. 1,665. Chinas have improved to Rs. 1,330. Central Indias are quiet at Rs. 2,075. Connaughts are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 655 C. D. Coorla are unchanged at Rs. 975. Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 560, Empress are quiet at Rs. 665. Hindustan have declined to Rs. 840.. Howards and Bullough are quiet at Rs, 747 1/2 cum-divid. Imperials are unchanged at Rs. 406. James Greaves are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 655 C. D, Jamsheds are unchanged at Rs. 232 1/2, (Leopolds are steady at Rs. 121. Manecki Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 3,800 for April delivery. Morarjis have improved to Rs, 2,950. Queens are quiet at Rs. 1,040, Southern Marathas have declined to Rs. 225, Standards have changed hands at Rs. 1 400 Swadeshis have improved to Rs. 1,800 for April delivery. Kohinoors, after declining to Rs. 715, have again improved to Rs. 735. Luxmi Cotton have improved to Rs 1,400. Phœnix are unchanged at Rs 132 1/2. Cresents at Rs. 172 1/2. Textiles have improved to 1,525 X D. In Press Companies Mofussils have improved to Rs. 552 1/2. New Berars are steady at Rs. 510, Volkarts at Rs. 1,005, In Miscellaneous list Alcocks are quiet at Rs. 300, Badham Piles at Rs. 150. Bombay Flours have improved to Rs. 760. Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 420. Kemps have changed hands at Rs. 223. Trenchers are quiet at Rs. 560. In Railway Companies, Tapsi Valley have improved to Rs. 460 to Rs. 462 1/2. Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs 536. Ahmedabad-Dholka have changed hands at Rs. 90. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

THANA.

DEATH.

HALL—March 15, at the "Towers" Thana, Ellen, wife of the late Major George Norman Hall, Bombay Army, (Retired).

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HOWEL-JENKINS—Feb 16, at Mevagissey, Aberdeen Road, Wealstone, Middlesex, wife of Ernest A Howel Jenkins, of a daughter.
JOHNSTON—Feb 23, at L'Agulhas, Northlands Road, Southampton, wife of Capt William James Johnston, of a son.
SANDILANDS—Feb 17, at Bury Road, Gosport, wife of Major Sandilands, Army Service Corps of a son.
SCUDAMORE—Feb 24, at Chelsworth Hall, Suffolk, wife of Col F W Scudamore of a daughter.
TYLER—Feb 23, wife of Henry F Tyler, of Rio de Janeiro, of a daughter.
WHEELER—Feb 21, at Priory Cottage, Orpington, Kent, wife of H E O Wheeler of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAVE—KERR—Feb 22, at the Cathedral, Westminster, Capt Adrian L Cave, late 10th Royal Hussars, to Christina, daughter of the late Francis Ernest Kerr, R.E. Brigade.
CORBETT-WINDER—BARDWELL—Feb 24, at St Saviour's, Walton Street S W, William John Corbett-Winder, son of Mr. & Mrs W Corbett-Winder (late 32nd Regt), to Margery Sophia daughter of Mr T N F Bardwell.
DUFFELL—LEWIS—Feb 21, at Little Bentley, Essex, Engineer-Lieut-W J Duffell, R N, his Majesty's ship Exmouth, to Gwynfred, daughter of the late D H L Lewis.
FEILING—NORMAN—Feb 27, at St Mary Magdalene's, Taunton, Cecil, son of Mr O H Feiling, of Southgate House, Southgate, and Gladys Maud daughter of Col Cormack late Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
HESSE-YOUNG—Feb 24, at All Saints' Church, Kingston on Thames Jhon Harley Bridges Hesse, son of the late Lieut-Col Hesse 55th Regt B P for the county of Somerset to Phyllis Winifred daughter of the late William Young.
VINES—STUART-MENTETH—On Feb 22, at Canadaigua Thomas Humphrey Vines Principal of the Sind Madrasa and Karrachee India son of the Rev T H Vines rector of Fisherton Lincoln to Philadelphia daughter of Sir James Stuart-Menteth Bart

DEATHS.

COLLINET—On Feb 24 at Denmark Villas Hove Clare Collinet aged 77.
GARNETT—On Feb 24 at Braeside Lieut-Col Albert Peel Garnett late of the 11th Hussars.
WHEELER—Feb 23 at 31 Kent Road Southsea Frances Wheeler daughter of the late Capt Cornelius Wheeler R E J C S aged 78
YOUNG—Feb 23 at 56 Edgar Road Cliftonville William Newton Young (Ret) lieutenant Royal Naval Reserve son of the late Major W Newton Young 21st Regt Military Knight of Windsor aged 60.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

PEARSON—WALKER—March 10, at St Paul's Church, Mainpuri, U P, by the Rev A B Errigate of Tundla, James Davis Pearson of the B R Ry, eldest son of David Crawford Pearson of Rathkeroe, Donegal, Ireland, to Ethel Marguerite, youngest daughter of the late William Victor Walker of Plymouth.
ROLLO—FINNIGAN—February 23, at Udaipur, Mewar, by the Rev Father Lucian, O C, Ida, eldest daughter of William Finnigan Esq, U C Railway, Udaipur, to Cosmo Grenville Rollo, eldest son of the late Charles Duncan Rollo.

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee.

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REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.

PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value-It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment."

		Rs.	a.	
PROTUMEN	½ lb. packet	0	12	each.
PROTUMEN	½ " "	1	4	"
PROTUMEN	1 " "	2	6	"
PROTUMEN	Corn floor	0	12	"
PROTUMEN	Arrowroot	0	14	"
PROTUMEN	do.	1	8	"
PROTUMEN	Chocolate Cakes	0	8	"

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely seams and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 8·46m. 4·58s. Low water, 9·36 m.., 11·0s.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Y. M. C. A. Amateur Sports, Maidan, 3-15 p.m.
Evening Concert by the London Ladies Trio, Town Hall, 9·30 p.m.
B. V. A. Annual camp opens at Colaba.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Grant Medical College.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 10 m. High water, 4·43m. 0·23s. Low water, 11·10 m.

CHARRED REMAINS.—While removing the debris from the house which was burned in the Chuckla Street, on the 8th ultimo, the workmen came upon the charred remains of the lower portion of the body of one of the victims on Thursday last.

FIRE ON THE COTTON GREEN.—Yesterday afternoon, a number of bales of cotton belonging to the Bombay Cotton Company, stored at the Colaba Cotton Green, were discovered to be on fire. An alarm was raised and the Municipal fire-engine, stationed at Colaba, arrived quickly on the scene and put out the flames in about half an hour. About 119 cotton bales were damaged by water or fire and the damage is estimated at Rs. 1,180. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Dracup convicted, Keshav Nana of cheating three boys in respect of ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 24. The evidence showed that the accused obtained the ornaments on the pretext of having similar ornaments made for his son, and disposed of them forthwith. He was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment for each of the three offences, or six years in all.

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S J. Sarjant V.D, and Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master commencing at 3 30 p. m. to-day.

March	Uater Die Soldati—Fahrbach
Quadrille	Lieder—Siewert
Valse	Louisiana—Squire
Selection	The Mikado—Sullivan
Selection	Three Little Maids—Ruben
Fantasia	Erin—Basquite
Galop	Champagne—Schrill

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO RESTAURANT.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant between 7 and 10 p. m. to-day.

March	A. Solantosa—Kaiser
Overture	Poet and Peasant—Supp.
Valse	Blue Danube—Strauss
Polka	King Carnival—Myddleton
Selection	The Catch of the Season—Godfrey
March	Don't make Dem Saandalous Eyes at me—Johnson
Valse (Spagnole)	Les Yeux—Kefert
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest—Pryor

MUSIC AT THE MARINE LINES SPORTS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. A. R. Crommelin and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Sergeant F. Vaughan, Conductor, at 4 p.m. to-day, at the Marine Lines Y. M. C. A. Sports :—

March	Entry of the Gladiators—Fuck
Overture	Der Komigellentenant—Litt
Valse	Lenna—Linck
Selection	The Chimes—Monckton
Two step	Anona—Gray
Selection	Genevieve de Brant—Krabach

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard. Chairman of Westminster says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and S

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PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianoforte and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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BICYCLE ACCESSORIES,
Tyres, Tubes, Etc., of Best DUNLOP make.
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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTIASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 12-8-0 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and PILES, Piles of inflammatory complaints of the eyes causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 6-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or DIFFUSE BODY, undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They get relief and restitution in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other criminals diseases of nature are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8. LEPROSY, Black and White, and BLOOD IMPURITIES are cured by a well tried and faithful remedy consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 15 CHARACTER, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 6-8. MALIGNOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, beating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, yawning, thirst, hiccough are speedily relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 20 days, Rs. 6-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood of the nose, causing obstruction to breathing, completely cured by an effective smelling powder.

The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of poison. Upcountry patients are requested to state the name, age and duration of the cases for my PROF. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Physician, near Tram Terminus, Mahim's Bridge, Bombay.

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and you get it in the beautiful instruments of

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and COUNTRY-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waler broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charges extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or Treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charges on all horses fed by owners. a. Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only used. Charges agreed by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Vindobona, 2624 tons, Captain B Cabol, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3403 tons, Captain T Telling, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kt Bachelor, 4141 tons, Captain C N Finnis arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Barry, 15th February with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, 2985 tons, Captain E W Peck, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta 28th February via coast ports, with a cargo of rice. She will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, &c. with the same kind of cargo.

ALIENS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

In reply to a communication of the Guild with regard to the dismissal of eight aliens from the s. s. "Speedwell" on the ground that British subjects only would be allowed inside the Government works at Chatham, the Admiralty state that these men were dismissed entirely on the initiative of the Master of the Collier, and that there are no rules as to the nationality of the crews of Colliers in peace time, but that the Regulations prescribe that in time of war the crews of Collier Transports must consist of British subjects only, with regard to inquiries of the Guild respecting the Confidential Notices to be issued in war-time the Captains of British merchant vessels which in this way might fall into the hands of those aliens who command British vessels, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty thanked the Guild for their communication and informed them that the considerations to which the Guild advert have occupied attention. They add that at the forthcoming Manœuvres is is not proposed to make use of any of these Confidential Notices, which the Guild regret as they think it would have been a splendid opportunity to experiment with them.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Muttra s	Peck	Calcutta, Feb 23
16	Persia s	Haughton	London, Feb 23
	Kt Bachelor s	Finnis	Barry, Feb 15

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Onda s	Telling	Calcutta, &c
	Plassy (Transpo t	Dowell	Southampton

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Jumna, Fenwick, for Jofah
" Vindobona, Cabol, for Moulmein
" Muttra, Peck, for Persian Gulf, &c

* The steamer Umvolosi for, Dunkirk, began to load yesterday.

* To arrive

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Names.	From
13	Orissa	F G Cunningham	Bombay
	Palctana	A S Houstoun	Rangoon
	Umzinto	W G Rivers	Delagoa Bay
	Vortigern	A H Durkee	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

14	Ethiop'a	G S Jones	Rangoon
	Baron Ardros s.n	S C Kennedy	Bangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel	From
13	Pentakota	Negapatam
13	Ayuthia	Bangkok
14	Gwalior	Rangoon
14	Nairung	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

14	Tannenfels	Antwerp
16	F F Ferdinand	Calcutta
16	Marq Racqueham	Trieste
16	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
18	Clan Macleau	Liverpool
19	Fulwell	London
21	Rabenfe's	Antwerp
25	Mariesburg	London
25	Umzinto	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca, left Suez on the morning of the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, MAR. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—838 cwts cottonseed Ernst Lam and Co; 5070 cwts myrobalans W Becher 190 bales wool and goat hair M J Joomab oy and Co; 1 0 cwts old brass R Kerobs 112 b les wool M Ratansi 500 cwts myrobolians P Jothabhoy 100 bales sot on Blaze brook Tejpal and Co
City of Bombay s—240 bales cot on Balli Bros

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—1020 cwts myrobolians W Becher

FROM MARSEILLES.

City of Bombay s—169 cwts cottonseed Balli Bros
Massilia s—2.00 cwts gingelly seed D Nanjee and Co; 2101 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Trafalgar s—188 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; (0) cwts g m P Jothabhoy 1910 cwts 16s 6d Ball Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon s—9 cwt rhinoceros horns P E Talati; 710 bales twist Talati and Co; 8 cases butter The National Dairy Company; 5 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 22 bales piecegoods Talati and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon s—5 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 36 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co

DIVINE SERVICE.

III SUNDAY, IN LENT.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins
8-30 a m—Holy Communion—Choral Woodward in E Flat. Hymns—94, 251, and 317
5 30 p m—Children's Service
6 30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Canticles—Chants
Anthem—
Hymns—107. 254, 256
Collections for—

Daily Matins at 8-15 a m. and Evensong at 5 30
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a m

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

(Standard Time.

8 a m—Celebration of the Holy Communion
Hymns—323 and 558
8-40 a m—Litany
Hymns—35 and 252
5 30 p m—Sunday School and Bible Class for Young men
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—175, 254, 540 and 554

ST. PETER'S.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-30 a m—Matins
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—(Choral) Preacher, Rev Father Langmore
6-30 p m—Evensong (Choral)—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for church expenses

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.

8 a m—Ba Parade service—Preacher The Chaplin Royal Scots
11 a m—Morning Service
Psalm—46
Hymn—131
Hymn—25
Hymn—177
Preacher Rev W Boyle Secunderabad
6 p m—Evening Service
Psalm—43
Hymn—132
Hymn—240
Anthem—846
Preacher Rev Dr Hunter Galashills

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Prince's Dock.

11 a m—Matin and Litany
7 p m—Evensong and sermon

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a m—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon
6-30 p m—evening Prayer and Sermon
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, (Wardby R. ad.)

8-30 a m—Sunday School
11 a m—United Service—(St Andrew's Church)
5-30 p m—Fellowship Association
6-30 p m—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—451, 191, and 617
Psalm—24

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

8 a m—Matins
8-30 a m—Holy Communion (Choral)
3-15 p m—Sunday School and Catechising
8-30—Evensong and Sermon

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCCH—Sellasis Road (Opposite Byculla Club).

8-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Sunday Services—Preacher Rev John O'Brien.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a m—Matins
8-30 a m—Holy Communion
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon

WESLEYAN CHURCH COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev A J Rowell
4-30 a.m.—Sunday School
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.

11 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Rowell
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Mr C Ryder Smith B A
4-30 a m—Sunday School

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office return for the four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort N rthern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	6	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	29	32	59
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	22	21	47
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	3	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	10	50
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	8	13
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	18
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Suburban	0	0	0
Specials	0	5	16
Total	83	88	225
Total of plague deaths to date	303 510	2,631,609	
Do. do. last year	98	82	204

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths

COX & CO.

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and all addresses registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured to all parts of the world free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and

BAGGAGE received for ship ment and clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected

List of representatives and correspondents and all information in connection with Agency business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1906.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE OR BOYCOTT?

UNDER the heading of "The Spirit of Passive Resistance," Mr. D. Ramchandra Rao in "East and West" starts by discussing the boycott theory of which the Swadeshi movement is the latest expression in India. That this movement is gaining more influence than was first expected there is no doubt whatever, but whether it will act as a promoter of the best interests of Indian industries, or will strangle them before they have attained their highest development is a nice question and one which Mr. Ramchandra Rao does not deal with. He thinks we may recognise in the Swadeshi movement, "the awakening of the industrial mind in India," although its leaders laboured under the disadvantages of lack of experience, short-sightedness and other defects. It is suggested that it had its source in the "legitimate aspirations of the labour and capital of India." It is no use being sentimental and attributing great motives to what most assuredly originated in the desire to apply a strong lever to divert the Government of India from its purpose in partitioning the Province of Bengal for convenience of administration. Then began the Swadeshi movement; thereafter promptly followed the enunciation of excellent and patriotic reasons for adhesion to its programme by every one calling himself a patriot. The response to these apparently belated but really well-timed appeals has been hearty in many parts of India, halting in others, and affirmative but without enthusiasm elsewhere, according to the temper of the people, but it is growing steadily in volume. Self-interest, that strongest of all the secondary elements of human nature is now the chief idea in every mind. If profits are to be made by Indian trade, the people of this country see no reason why they should not be made by them, and this idea of monopolising the profit and, we suppose, incidentally, the loss, on commercial or industrial undertakings, is by no means an aspiration to be denounced. It may be an awakening of the people to their responsibilities in one direction at least, and that the direction that affects their pockets. If it leads to a skilful and general development of the resources of the country, to a real progress in arts and manufactures it is something to encourage and rejoice over. But if it is simply and solely a gigantic boycott, leading to political wrangles over impossible demands, it is a thing to be deplored.

"If India could successfully launch her dreams of a wholesale boycott," writes this essayist, "it might be possible for her to s cure some privileges... This economical question is pregnant with many ethical and social possibilities, and it should be approached with caution and deliberation." Perhaps this is why Mr. Ramchandro Rao plays round rather than deals definitely with it. He quotes modern instances of cold shouldering, such as the suggestion in a certain section of the English press to boycott the Paris Exhibition as a mark of disapproval of the result of the Dreyfus trial. What influence this suggestion had on the subsequent procedure of the French Courts it would be rash to say, and it hardly seems to bear on the question of the Swadeshi movement. When the writer makes the more obvious statement that at a certain stage in the development of society arbitrary power receives implicit obedience and individual opinion is a right but little exercised, he is on surer ground. It is inevitable with the spread of general knowledge and the educating of the mass of the people in arts and crafts, that a sense of individual responsibility should be aroused and should find a voice. But whether the wisest embodiment of that spirit is passive resistance, we should be sorry to aver. America has tried it in every form and has even gone further and used force in her strikes and in the subjection of individual wills to the general rules of trade-unions, but that progressive country begins to recognise that the tyranny of the masses does more harm to the body politic than the tyranny of the masters. "When the ideals of the State" writes Mr. Ramchandra Rao "clash with those of the people, the latter can give expression to their conviction by their passive resistance." Of course they can, but is it true that "the presence of passive resistance might be reckoned as a very safe and accurate index of the progress and development of a State?" We all sympathise with Russia in her misfortunes, but her resistance has not been passive. India has always been considered conservative to the highest possible degree in every detail of life, civil, social and religious. This has been the obstacle to her progress, or as some of her sons may think, the bulwark behind which they live a life to their taste and one that tradition has ordered. The advanced party of those who have benefited by, or at least adopted Western ideas in all their utilitarian spirit, deplore this conservatism, and do all they can to beat it down. But they meet more often passive resistance than a cheerful cooperation. This writer is inclined to attribute to conservatism the best of the graces that adorn oriental life, its simplicity, the love of home, belief in a hereafter, the Indian poetic spirit, and asceticism which he describes as a passive resistance to the seductions of the world.

There is much ingenuity shown in the reasoning that since it is the right of the body politic to pursue its own ideals, the authority, be it Church or State, that does not realise this, must be prepared to find the masses demand their dues as human beings. This Mr. Ramchandra Rao says, is an every day affair in Europe, but in the East, submission is the watch word. The Indian meekly submits to the powers that be, while the Englishman tries to c them when they go against his will The "lower classes" of Indians are blamed in that they are slow to prove to the "higher castes" that they are not their inferiors in culture and capacity. Were they to do so and refuse to put up with the treatment they receive from the higher castes the latter would "sooner see their folly and more readily forsake their isolation." "As long as the Pariah thinks he is in every way inferior to the Brahman, and that he is not even worthy to wipe off the dust from the foot that kicks him, it is not humanly possible for the latter to recognise his brother in the former who lies prostrate, selfless and soulless, before him." Even the women of India come in for a word of compassion, somewhat contemptuous, it is true, for their submission to that "essentially selfish creature" man. Woman is urged to demand her rights, but these are not defined, which shows the wise discretion of this writer. He speaks of the labouring classes as slaving to death on starvation wages; perhaps they do in Madras, but most certainly they do not at this side, nor is it quite true that they are without organisation. They may have no formal guilds or trade unions, but they band together quite as effectually as if they had, and their virtue is extolled here for resisting municipal regulations "by timely strikes" as well as for punishing evil-doers within the caste by excommunication. The rousing of the national consciousness, Mr. Ramchandra Rao holds, should be the duty of the press, the platform, the pulpit and the stage, the masses should be made "to realise their abject condition" and "true self respect and genuine confidence" should be instilled into them. In other words they should first be made utterly unhappy, and then shown how to satisfy their yearnings. The spirit of content is, we all know, the great obstacle to progress and the most potent enemy that the noisy demagogue has to conquer, though its acquisition is the chief aim and end of most philosophers. It will be easier for men like Mr. Ramchandra Rao to unite the Indian people in passive resistance to a division of profits with the Europeans who have laid the foundations of Indian trade, than to induce the higher castes to make common cause with the lower and to allow them the same social and religious privileges. The passive resistance which he praises is to be met with there of a vigorous growth and tough with the inherited strength of ages. A commercial boycott has all the charm of novelty, the permanent injury it may do the country, unless it be accompanied by an enlightened application of art and industry, will not be so soon manifest as the immediate and transient advantage to be reaped.

JAPAN'S INDUSTRIES. ONE of the many things which have become known since Japan leaped into prominence as a result of its naval and military successes is the wholesale interest which the Government takes in the country's progress. Not only does it devote its attention to the large affairs of State, but it considers minor matters in a degree which is astounding to European Governments. Perhaps the nearest approach to similar consideration of small matters is to be found in India, where nothing is too small, or too great, to occupy the attention of those in high places. Japan has determined to win for itself as great a place in commerce as it has in the military world, and, though for obvious reasons it is backward in many of the things which are counted for progress in the West, no time is being lost in bringing the manufactures into line with those of older commercial countries. For many years it has been recognised that the Government was the power behind the silk industry, and the great development of this industry during the last few years has been largely due to Government assistance. As a matter of fact throughout the Empire, in every branch of trade and industry, the Government will be found close at hand to render assistance, either expert or financial, through one of its many channels. Throughout the Empire there are banks, whose business it is to advance money on growing crops, or to help financially in the development of some industry. Japan is attracting the attention of the world to her porcelain products. The industry is one of the oldest in the Empire, having come from China centuries ago, but it has only been in recent years that Japan has exported her porcelain ware to any extent. At the present time the combination of Oriental with Occidental ideas has developed an article which finds a ready sale in the markets of the world. Many fine imitations of French work are made, and are largely sought after. Among other considerations, the introduction of foreign machinery in at least two of the large porcelain factories has been responsible for the growth of this industry. Most of the factories, however, employ the crudest means in the manufacture of porcelain, even moulding by hand, and the percentage of damaged goods due to imperfect moulding is very considerable. Few industries in Japan have shown a more substantial growth than the manufacture of cotton yarn and fabrics. Throughout the Empire cotton mills are being erected, and late reports indicate material growth in cotton manufactures generally. At the present time Japan is able not only to supply her own wants in a large measure, but is reaching out for the control of the cotton, yarn and fabric market of China, which has long been one of the best customers for European and American cotton goods. Japan is at present dependant upon the United States and India for her raw cotton. She has neither the domain nor the climate necessary to produce cotton in large quantities, but her influence will be keenly felt in the sale of cotton yarn and fabrics. And obviously Japan is more suited to supply the needs of the East than is any collection of manufacturers of the West, and this added to her geographical position will make her a dominant factor in the cotton trade of the Far East. Indeed, it will not be surprising if, in a few years, Japan does not exert a strong influence on the western retail trade, for already materials are imported into Japan only to be treated in an artistic manner before being re-exported and finding a ready market both in America and Europe.

TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG. THE results of the field operations carried out in Nigeria and Liberia in 1904-05 are given in the "London Gazette" for February 23, and they form interesting reading. Eight distinct operations took place in different parts of the Niger, Onitcha Hinterland, Kwa, Opobo, Noria, and Benin countries with the object of pacification and, of course, preliminary to commerce being opened with the dealers in the countries traversed. Having summed up the eight expeditions Sir Walter Egerton, the High Commissioner for Southern Nigeria, ingenuously adds: "The Cotton Association has since opened an estate in the Uromi country in the district traversed by the Patrol." The results of the various expeditions may be put down as follows: A large additional area of the Nigerian Protectorate has been brought under efficient control. In every case the Government requirements were carefully explained to the chiefs and people by the Military Officer in command of the Force and by the Political Officer attached to the Expedition. The principal points being, as mentioned in previous reports, the stoppage of all intertribal fighting, the abolition of human sacrifice, twin murder, and of all trials by ordeal or punishment of their subjects by the chiefs, except after a public trial in the established Native Courts in the case of minor offences, and in the District Commissioner's Court or the Supreme Court in the case of serious crime, and the maintenance of the principal paths passing through the areas claimed by the various towns by their inhabitants. Experience in the past has proved that, except where provision can be made for fairly frequent visits by a Political Officer, districts completely pacified gradually lapse into their previous condition. In every case, therefore, operations in new country have been followed by the establishment of a Government station with a resident Political Officer, and it is hoped by this means that any recrudescence of unrest may be avoided. No less than seven new stations have been thus established.

THE ARMY DEBATE. IT has been observed that there is nothing more remarkable in contemporary history—than the diffidence of the present Government. "Returned to power by an enormous majority, realising at last its long-deferred ambition it approaches its task with a curious timidity. Like Agag it walks delicately. It is as much afraid of putting its foot in the wrong place as an acrobat executing the dance among the eggs." The reply of Mr. Haldane, to the debate in the Commons on Military Retrenchment, shows that the Secretary of State for War, is no exception to the rule. Like other Ministers he dreads putting his feet on the eggs. He is quite right and we do not blame him. Of course, the Indian newspapers misapprehended him. They usually do commit blunders when they raise a huge superstructure of criticism on the flimsy basis of an English telegram. We did not for a moment suppose that a Minister of any shade of politics could enunciate a policy involving a diminution of the forces in India. We doubted the accuracy of the message. Mr. Haldane might have credited the Indian papers with having been misled, But that matters little. What is of importance is that Mr. Haldane will not commit himself until he has elaborated his ideas and asked the House not to fetter him. So we must await with patience the result of Mr. Haldane's deliberations with the Army Council and of his utmost endeavours to work out the problem of efficiency combined with economy.

THE AUTOMOBILE ON THE FRONTIER. AUTOMOBILISTS in India will be glad to know that the record for furthest north is no longer held by foreigners. An American gentleman touring in India recently visited the Swat Valley, and took his machine as far as Chakdarra, the scene of the fighting in 1897. Mr. Meadows, of the 4th Duke of Connaught's Rajputs quartered in Swat determined to attempt the unmetalled Chitral Road through Dir, the road by which the Chitral Reliefs march once a year, and accompanied by Major Godfrey got to Sarai in Dir. Photographs were taken of the car and its escort on the top of the Katgala (the cutthroat's) Pass. The road was watched by armed retainers of the Khan of Dir sent by the Khan to assist in case of accidents. The arrival of the machine aroused the liveliest interest among the Khan's subjects who had never seen one before. The return journey was accomplished without incident.

REPORTS show that Dalhousie received ten feet of snow last month. But this is not abnorma'.

THE report of the Simla Allowance Committee will be considered during the ensuing summer.

SIR LEWIS TUPPER will take over the Acting Membership of Commerce and Industry on the 2nd of April.

LORD KITCHENER left Calcutta for Darjeeling on Thursday evening. He will return to Calcutta on the following Thursday.

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, now at Home on leave, will succeed Colonel Pears as Resident in Kashmir, when the latter officer retires in June.

THE Reorganisation scheme in the Political Department, which has been under consideration for four or five years, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

THE appointments on the recently increased Forest staff in the Andamans are to be distributed between the cadres of the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma.

CALCUTTA has been visited by violent thunderstorms this week. The storm on Wednesday afternoon was accompanied with hail, an unusual occurrence in the middle of March.

MR. RICHARD BURN, editor of the forthcoming revised "Imperial Gazetteer of India," is on a visit to the Punjab in connection with his work, and is at present staying in Lahore.

THE investiture at Government House, Calcutta, on Monday next will be quite informal, the recipients of honours receiving them at the hands of the Viceroy, with whom they will afterwards dine.

IN an interesting speech at Government College, Lahore, on Monday, His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz announced that the appointment of a Professor of Chemistry for the College has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Persia were—Lady Brooke, Lady Bredon, Hon. G. H. Hamilton-Russell, Major the Hon. O'Brien and Marquis and Marchioness of Zetland.

IT is understood that Mr. Earle, C. S., will succeed Sir A. Pedler as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. The claims of officers of the Educational service have been considered, but the Bengal Government has adhered to its decision to appoint a Civilian.

COLONEL CAPPER has been selected as Deputy Adjutant-General, Eastern Command, and Colonel Watkis as Deputy Adjutant-General, Western Command. Colonel J. S. Cowans, M.V.O., succeeds Colonel Capper as Director of Military Education.

THIRTY-SIX candidates have passed the Punjab University preliminary examination in law for 1905, 17 the first certificate examination in law, 14 the intermediate in law examination, 23 the licentiate-in law examination, 14 the LL.B. examination, and 1 the special examination in law.

H. M. S. Redbreast has been paid off yesterday, and will be recommissioned to-day. The new crew numbering thirty-nine all told have arrived, yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Persia. The ex-crew in all thirty-four will proceed home by the outgoing mail steamer Macedonia.

THE report that an order has been received to stop work at Nowshera, in connection with the extension of cantonments for additional troops is incorrect. The lines for native regiments are being pushed on and the barracks for horse artillery and British cavalry at Mardan Road will be taken in hand next year.

THE February issue of the "Indian Forester" refers to the announcement recently made that the Secretary for India will, in the summer of 1906, make not less than ten appointments for the Indian Forest Service "provided that so many candidates are in all respects qualified." The subjects of examination in the competitive examination will be Mechanics and Physics, Chemistry and Botany, but candidates must have passed or must undertake to pass before October Responsions at Oxford or Previous examination at Cambridge or some test of equal value by one or other of the examining bodies of which a list is given. The "Forester" reiterates the opinion that "men obtained on the above lines are not the men required for the Department, nor are they likely to be able to carry on the work which is now reaching so high a state of efficiency in India." It is to be regretted that this view should prevail so largely among the men under whom future probationers will have to acquire the really practical part of their Forest training, for a conviction that the wrong kind of men are being sent does not improve the chances of the very best use being made of them. Yet the vast importance of the Forest Service cannot be gainsaid. This new number of the "Indian Forester" contains the last report of the United States Minister of Agriculture on the value of the work now done by a comparatively young forest service in America, which has grown with amazing rapidity. The entire force has become a part of the classified Civil Service, and the value of the work is doing is keenly appreciated by the forest owners and all who are engaged in the lumber trade. That it will be the means of effecting still greater economies, and of producing a very substantial revenue for the State is not doubted. The Indian service is much older, but it may learn some things from the go-ahead Americans who see money in getting the very best men and treating them well.

THE Chevalier Marconi, the inventor of a system of wireless telegraphy, is now the proud possessor of a daughter. He married in March of last year, the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien, daughter of Ellen Lady Inchiquin, and half-sister to the present Baron Chevalier Marconi has been a good deal of late at his wireless telegraphy station at Poldhu, in Cornwall. Early next month, he goes to St. Petersburg to have an audience with the Tsar in connection with a scheme for establishing more of his stations in the Russian Empire. On his last visit the Tsar conferred upon him the Russian Order of St. Anne.

SIR CHARLES HOLROYD, the Keeper of the Tate Gallery, is, in an art sense, very much a man of the moment, for to him fell the pleasant duty of hanging the series of wonderful Turners now seen by the public for the first time. Sir Charles is now on the eve of his forty-fifth birthday, for he was born in the April of 1861. He is a Yorkshireman, and was destined to become a mining engineer, but from boyhood he took to art as a fish takes to water, and he soon became one of the most distinguished and brilliant pupils of the Slade School; in fact, he long remained associated with that famous artistic academy; for when he was five-and-twenty he went back to Slade as assistant to M. Legros.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

IN the House of Commons, on Monday, Feb. 26, Mr. Herbert Roberts rose to move as an amendment the addition to the Address of the following words:—"But we humbly beg to represent to your Majesty that this House regards with concern the widespread dissatisfaction and unrest in India due to the recent policy of the Government, culminating in the partition of Bengal, and is of opinion that such modifications should be made in the form of administration in Bengal as will tend to allay the existing discontent; and we further beg to represent to your Majesty that the reasonable demands of the Indian people for a larger share in the administration of their affairs should receive the consideration of the Government." He said the amendment was moved in no hostile sense. Hon. members on that side of the House felt, however, that a declaration at that juncture of the spirit and principle of the Indian policy of the new Government might do much to relieve the tension of the present situation in India. In the first place, he would deal with the question of the partition of Bengal. The main ground submitted by the Government of India for that change was that it was necessary, because of the increasing burden of administration. But surely, even if it were desirable on that ground to readjust the boundaries of the province, it was unwise and impolitic to choose the plan which aroused the indignation of the whole of the population when there was more than one alternative plan. When the scheme for partition was announced in November 1904, it immediately met with a storm of opposition. In February last year, the Government of India sent their proposals to Mr. Brodrick, the then Secretary of State and on June 9, a despatch was sent by him to India practically assenting to the proposals. No reference was made to this question by the Secretary of State in the discussion of

THE ARMY IN PARLIAMENT.

MISCONCEPTION OF THE INDIAN SPEECH.

Mr. Haldane Explains.

A STATESMANLIKE RETICENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 15.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Major Seely brought forward a motion for a reduction of ten thousand men in the Army.

Sir Charles Dilke, in seconding him, condemned the linked battalion system and doubted the possibility of reducing the battalions in South Africa and India, but urged that we should dispense with a large proportion of the battalions at home.

Mr. Haldane deprecated committing himself before he had elaborated his ideas, but felt economies were possible at home. He could put into the field with Reserves and Militia 330,000 men. Reckoning a striking force of three Army Corps there remained the enormous surplus of 200,000. He could not cut that down by re-organisation, nevertheless he asked the House not to fetter him. He again alluded to the changed situation in India, and regretted the Indian papers had misapprehended his last speech, assuming he enunciated a policy involving a diminution of the forces in India. "I intended nothing and merely stated the problem to be considered. I repeat even as regards India we may have ups and downs in Military establishment according to the changed conditions of your policy and position. The same is true in South Africa and elsewhere." He concluded by stating that he and the Army Council were doing their utmost to work out the whole problem of the Army on the basis of the reduction desired.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman appealed to Major Seely to withdraw his motion and pleaded for patience to allow Mr. Haldane to examine the whole intricate problem. The desire of the Government, he said, was to be as little provocative as possible and to do their utmost to prevent the growth of expenditure without prejudicing the efficiency of the military defences.

The motion was eventually rejected by 296 against 56.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Winston Churchill explained that the reason for the non-admittance of Indians to the municipal franchise in the Transvaal were because Government had taken no steps in the matter.

GIFTS BY THE CITY CORPORATION.

China Helps Japan.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The City Corporation has subscribed £105, to the relief of the sufferers by the Courrieres disaster and the same sum to the Japanese Famine Fund.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The "Daily Telegraph" Tokio correspondent says that the Empress Dowager of China has subscribed one hundred thousand taels towards the Japanese famine fund.

THE COMING MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS ENA.

Mr. Grant to be Made.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Mr. Asquith, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said no grant would be made to the Princess Ena, on the occasion of her marriage.

UNREST IN FRANCE

Religious Riots Abrewing.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The attitude of the peasants in many parts of France owing to the inventorying of the churches is causing much uneasiness to the Government.

THE COURRIERES DISASTER.

Anarchist Outbreak Feared.

A German Colliery Syndicate has subscribed five thousand pounds towards the relief of the Courrieres sufferers.

Anarchists are inciting the strikers at Courrieres. The authorities are uneasy and have summoned a regiment of Cavalry.

DISASTROUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

150 Passengers Roasted to Death.

A collision has taken place between the north bound and south bound expresses on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway near Portland.

Hundred and fifty passengers perished, mostly roasted in the burning cars.

THE AMERICAN METHODS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Late Massacre Discussed in the Senate.

General Wood's report on the fighting in the Philippines has been submitted to the Senate. A heated debate followed and accusations regarding the massacre of women and the children were reiterated.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Interchahnge of Friendly Missions.

The Tsar is sending a mission headed by a Grand Duke to Japan, who on her part is sending a Japanese Prince to Russia.

THE PORTE AND PERSIA.

Frontier Dispute to be Referred to Britain and Russia.

A note from the Porte to the Persian Embassy declares that the Persian contentions in the frontier dispute are inadmissible and the question has become more acute. It is believed Persia will be compelled to ask the mediation of Great Britain and Russia.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of 3rd instant, arrived at Brindisi on the 14th instant.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FIGHTING IN NIGERIA.

Rebels Crushed and the Mahdi Reported Killed.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Mahdi of Sokoto has been crushed after heavy fighting and the Mahdi is reported to have been killed.

The "Daily Mail" says the Zungera expedition, sent to avenge the attack on the British column last month, has crushed the rebel force and bombarded and stormed Satiru at the point of the bayonet with great slaughter.

THE VICEROY IN CAMP.

FRUITLESS QUEST OF A TIGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The Viceroy's train was stopped at Mohammadgunj, yesterday morning, a station 39 miles from Da ltongunj, on news of a tiger having been received. The result was, however, blank, and the party returned to the train and started again for Daltonganj His Excellency's camp is about 16 miles to the west of Daltonganj, and good news of tiger has been received.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

At next Wednesday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council, the Stamp Bill, Merchant Seamen Bill and the Presidency Small Cause Court Bill will be passed. The Hon. Mr. Baker will present the Budget for the next financial year.

BRITISH STEAMER LOST.

TWENTY-EIGHT DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Telegrams published here, state that the Phœnix liner "British King" has foundered off Nova Scotia. Twenty-eight of the crew are believed to be drowned.

INSURING FOR THE MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The Admiralty have arranged a policy of insurance for ten millions sterling, with Lloyds and various Insurance Companies, to cover the naval manœuvres next June, which will be conducted under war conditions.

THE TIBETAN EXPLORATION PARTY.

ROUTES FROM THE KANGRA PASS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The exploration party from Tibet, consisting of Mr. Fitzgerald of Lord Kitchener's staff, Mr. Fraser and Jamadar Sayad Mir, endeavoured to return to India, via the Sebubu Pass, which is 17,900 feet high last week. Half way over the pass, snow was encountered seven feet deep, so two Europeans left the party under the Jamadar to return to India, via Chumbi. While they pushed on into Lachen it is understood that Mr. Fitzgerald obtained valuable strategic information, regarding the routes into Tibet radiating from the Kangra Pass.

THE CALCUTTA BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The case brought by Mr. Alex Marsh against Miss Grain for breach of contract was concluded in the High Court. Mr. Justice Bodilly dismissed the case. He, however, disallowed costs in the case of Miss Grain and granted them to Mr. Baudman.

LORD KITCHENER AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Lord Kitchener arrived by the special train at Darjeeling to-day, and makes short tour into the interior during the next few days.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. D. W. Greig, M. B., I. M. S., is placed on special duty in the Central Research Institute at Kasauli.

The Hon. Mr. P. O'Kinealy, Advocate General of Bengal, I. C. S. is granted leave of absence for seven months.

Mr. C. P. Caspersz officiates a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta vice the Hon. Mr. Justice Pargiter and not as at first notified.

The notification regarding the grant of furlough to the Hon. Mr. Justice Geidt I. C. S., is cancelled.

Mr. R. L. Rose, I. C. S., officiates as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court during the absence of Mr. Meeddiman.

POLICE SERVICES.

Lieutenant P. B. M. Wood, 2-10th Gurkha Rifles, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Military Police.

The Services of Mr. R. S. F. Macrae, Assistant Superintendent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R.A. O'Connor, Deputy Examiner of Accounts U. P., is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Madras.

Mr. M.W. Clifford, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, on return from leave, is posted to the office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the United Provinces.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. O. Dawson, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, is granted leave for fifteen months.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

On the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. N. A. Macleod is appointed to the Tea Cess Committe vice Mr. Dickson.

Mr. J. Campbell, I.C.S. under Secretary is granted six months' leave from the 5th of April and Mr. G. Rainey, I. C. S., will officiate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Brigadier-General Anderson, Commanding the Ferozepore Brigade, is granted leave out of India three and one third months.

Lieutenant Marsh, South Lancashire Regiment is posted to the Eastern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Major General Wood, Commanding the Abbottabad Brigade, is granted eight months' leave out of India.

Lieutenant Napier, North Staffordshire Regiment, is permitted to withdraw from the candidature for the Indian Army and is attached to the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant Paterson, Royal Field Artillery, and Lieutenant Gore, Yorkshire Regiment, are posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

The Native Orderly Officers to His Majesty the King for this year will be Punjabi Mahomedans. The following have been selected :—

Risaldar Major Mahomed Ali Beg, Sirdar Bahadur, 9th Horse, Risaldar Major Ali Ganar Khan Bahadur, 37th Light Cavalry, Subedar Dalel Khan Bahadur, 39th Mountain Battery, and Subedar Major Alah Din, 13th Rajputs.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

ROYAL FAVOUR FOR SIND.

ABOLITION OF FEES ON RIVER VESSELS.

LORD LAMINGTON AT KARACHI.

BALL AT THE SIND CLUB.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 16.

In honour of the visit to the Province of Sind of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Commissioner in Sind has announced in a "Gazette Extraordinary," issued to-day, the abolition, from 1st April 1906, of all registry fees hitherto levied under the Bombay Act I of 1863 on vessels plying on the river Indus, and its tidal channels and of navigation fees levied on country boats plying on the Fuleli Canal and its branches. His Excellency the Governor in Council has further been pleased to remit all arrears of (1) registry fees due on account of vessels plying on the river Indus and its tidal channels, (2) navigation fees due on account of country boats plying on the Fuleli Canal and to branches which may be outstanding on 17th March 1906 to the date of arrival in Karachi of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

H. M. S. Renown came alongside the Merewether Pier yesterday afternoon followed shortly by the Flagship Hermes with Vice Admiral E. S. Poe, C. V. O., on board, which is berthed at No. 1 mooring in the harbour, and a little later by R.I.M.S. Dufferin which is berthed at the Herskine Wharf No. 1. His Excellency Lord Lamington was on board together with members of the staff. The Governor will live on board during his stay in Karachi. The usual salutes for the Governor and for Admiral Poe were fired by the Battery at Manara. Mr. Mules, Collector of Karachi, yesterday, visited the Renown and the Dufferin, and shortly after the Commissioner in Sind, Mr. Younghusband, visited the Governor on board. The arrival of the Governor of Bombay in Karachi is invariably a signal for great demonstration, but owing to the stress of work in which the local officials from the Commissioner in Sind, downwards are involved in the preparation for the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, his Excellency thoughtfully excused all ceremonials involved in a public arrival. Last night Lord Lamington attended a ball given in his honour by the members of the Sind Club. The club buildings were a blaze of light, all being most brilliantly illuminated. The Club itself and the residential quarters were outlined with thousands of tiny lights and stood out like palaces of fire against the dark background of sky. At the entrance the letters "S.C." appeared in a white light and the drive up to the Club entrance was lined on each side with arches to which were fastened double rows of coloured Chinese lanterns, the whole producing a very charming effect, soft yet brilliant. The interior of the Club, which was beautifully decorated, presented a striking scene, owing to the great number of guests and unusual variety of uniforms which largely predominated. The ball was attended by the majority of Naval Officers now in Karachi, by the Governor's Staff and by Officers of all Regiments both stationed here and those who are in Karachi for the Royal Visit, by Officers of the Police and Medical Service as well as by a very large number of Civilians. His Excellency arrived at the Club in his own carriage attended by outriders and the dancing began almost immediately after supper which was admirably prepared and served. The tables were laid in the reading room and upper verandah where places had been arranged for 230 persons. The actual number of guests exceeded 200, no fewer than sixty ladies being present. The floor was in excellent condition and was made most of by the more enthusiastic dancers.

The Band of the South Wales' Borderers played an excellent selection of dance music during the evening, dancing being kept up with spirit till the early hours of the morning. The weather which had been threatening for the past few days cleared yesterday and was cool and pleasant, with little or no wind. During his Excellency's stay in Karachi which will extend to Tuesday, the 20th instant, his Excellency's head-quarter will be on board the Dufferin and he will motor into Karachi as occasion required. For his Excellency's convenience, however, during the stay of their Royal Highnesses in Karachi, a camp has been arranged for him and his staff in the grounds of Government House.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

HUGE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The season and crops reports for the week ending March 10th show that rain in varying amounts was received except over Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. The total number of persons in receipt of relief amounts to 394 651, viz 161,000 in the United Provinces, 9,953 in the Punjab and Rohtak District, 100,724 in Rajputana, 85,000 in Central India and 36,974 in Bombay.

FAMINE PROSPECTS IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India, during past week :

Standing crops generally in good condition in Sind, Gujarat and Konkan. Elsewhere poor to bad except where irrigated, but water in irrigation canals, tanks and wells getting low in affected districts. Cotton crop slightly damaged by blight in parts Dharwar and by frost in Thar and Parkar. Cotton picking not yet over in parts Gujarat, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, and Palanpur. Drinking water giving out but improvements in progress with aid of Government grants and takavi advances. Condition of cattle continues to deteriorate in affected districts owing to want of fodder which is being met by importation through Government agency. Sale of cattle continues at low prices generally. Local fodder two to three times dearer than usual. Stocks of food-grains generally sufficient and trade active. Prices in Deccan 40 to 120 per cent., in Karnatak 75 to 95 per cent., in Gujarat 15 to 95 per cent. and in Konkan 10 to 30 per cent. over normal. Relief works in progress in Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Southern Maratha Country States and opened during last week in Satara, Numbers on test works increasing in Poona and Bijapur. Figures on last day of week ending 3rd instant—Poona 641, Sholapur 497, Satara 307, Bijapur 340, Belgaum 94, Dharwar 89, total 1,968. Toe. Toe test work in Phaltan now beginning to attract labourers. Distress gradually increasing in affected districts and states but still not acute, Small cultivators have begun to come on relief works in Ahmednagar, elsewhere they still get employment in fields, on local Board and Government irrigation works and private works organised by help of takavi grants. Condition of labourers on relief works fair to good and measures adequate. Emigration from affected tracts decreasing and return of emigrants continues. No aimless wandering observed. Condition of people in general good. Numbers on relief—British Districts—Deccan : works 4,226, gratuitous 9,513, total 13 733, Karnatak: works 7,413, gratuitous 12,117, total 19,530. Native State : work 2,026 gratuitous 1679 total 3706.

THE GAEKWAR'S BIRTH DAY AT BARODA.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA MARCH 16.

Officers and subjects publicly celebrated to-day the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sayajrao Gaekwad. There was a children's gathering in the morning in Nyayamandir. His Highness Fatesingrao the Uraj, Col, Meade, the Resident, Mrs. Meade, Mr. Kersashji the Dewan and other Principal Officers, Sardars Sirdhes etc, were present. Eight thousand children had collected and were given sweetmeats. Mr. Dalal, Minister of Education, in his opening speech eulogised the good acts of the Maharaja. Recitations and songs followed. Col Meade called for three cheers for the Gaekwar and all wished the Maharaja long life, long reign and happiness.

In the evening there is to be a public [illegible] in the public [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 2.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS AND INDIA.

In the palaver (I do not use the word in an offensive sense) that followed the breakfast party assembled by Sir William Wedderburn at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Wednesday, Mr. Frederic Harrison said that the new "Indian Parliamentary Committee" should be able to count on the support and sympathy of the Nationalist and Labour Parties "for the cause of India was the cause of true Nationalism true Home Rule, Free Trade [What does Mr. Surendra Nath Banarjee say to this?] and Labour." Well, the Labour and Nationalist Parties did not show much sympathy with the efforts of Mr. Herbert Roberts, and his Anglo-Indian friends in their preliminary canter of last Monday. The Nationalists with one or two exceptions have always been conspicuous by their absence from the House during Indian debates and on this occasion very few of them showed any interest in the debate raised by the estimable, if somewhat prosy and sanctimonious, member for West Denbighshire. The same was the case with the Labourites who made a very poor show, but not quite so poor as the Conservatives. There were actually two members of the regular Opposition present when Mr. Roberts began his speech, and that about represented the state of the Conservative Benches throughout the three hours and a half occupied by the discussion. A morning paper, and a liberal paper to boot, in describing the desolate appearance of the House says that it would not have been difficult for a member to secure a whole bench to himself on either side of the House. This is a slight exaggeration, for out of the 513 Ministerialists (including Nationalists and Labourites) I suppose there were during the dullest moments—and there were, alas, many dull moments—fifty members (more or less) on the benches to the right of the speaker. But what are fifty out of so many and considering that six maiden speeches were to be delivered in succession by six of the heaven-born, it shows very bad taste on the part of the Parliament of All the Virtues that it preferred the eloquence of another place, where an important debate on South Africa was proceeding, or the gossip of the Smoking Room, to the oratory of Sir Henry Cotton and his friends. The Amendment to the Address moved by Mr. Roberts was not very skilfully drawn. Considering Mr. Brodrick's questionable conduct with reference to the Bengal Partition papers it was natural that that question should be raised, but why fling the whole of the Congress programme at Mr. Morley's head almost before he has had time to look about him as Secretary of State for India? I fancy I detect in his remarks an under-current of displeasure that a little more consideration was not shown to him by his political friends. After observing that he was not likely to depart from the general principles of Liberalism—"Liberalism not in a party sense, but in that sense in which both parties in my opinion desire to see India governed" he proceeded : "When this amendment was first put on the paper it urged that the Government should take the admission of the Natives of India to a greater share in the Government of India into their immediate consideration. The Viceroy has been on his throne, I think, three months, and I have occupied my office, a few weeks, with the trivial interludes of a contested election. For me, therefore, to guarantee the immediate taking of this matter into consideration would, I think, hardly be reasonable, and I am glad that the word has disappeared from the amendment." On the question of Partition he censured the way in which the measure was carried out, but accepted the change as "un fait accompli" and as one that cannot now be upset without doing more harm than good. Of course the opponents of Partition are disappointed though some of them seem still to entertain a hope of bringing Mr. Morley round to their view. At the Westminster Palace Hotel on Wednesday Sir Henry Cotton admitted the disappointment he felt with Mr. Morley's speech, but declared that he had the fullest confidence in the right honourable gentleman and the present Government. In some quarters there is a talk of putting "Radical pressure" upon Mr. Morley, but I would respectfully urge that this would be an unwise procedure in the case of a man like Mr. Morley. And moreover what is the extent of the "Radical pressure" that could be put upon Mr. Morley? Not very large if we may judge from the appearance of the Ministerial benches on Monday afternoon. Mr. Morley's intimation that the Partition movement is fizzling out was specially displeasing to Mr. O'Donnell who went down to the House last night to question Mr. Morley on the subject. But the honorable member did not gain much. Here is Mr. O'Donnell's question :—"To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether he has any official information showing that there is a subsidence of the feeling against the redistribution of Bengal; if so, whether he will lay it upon the Table; and whether he can explain how a partition based on the formation of a new Western Province, consisting of Behar and Chota Nagpur, a redistribution strongly favoured by the inhabitants of these areas and acceptable to the people of Bengal, would involve more taxation than the partition recently sanctioned." Mr. Morley replied :—"I have no information which I can lay on the table of the House. As regards the latter part of the question, since the matter was decided last June considerable expenditure has already been incurred in establishing the new headquarters at Dacca, which would be thrown away if the matter were re-opened and a capital established elsewhere, involving a further expenditure." All this must make the wicked Sir Henry Fowler feel rather inclined to smile in a pitying sort of way.

ENTER LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

It is rather curious that in the debate of last Monday nothing was said about Mr. Morley's solution of the army difficulty. Public opinion here is as favourable to the compromise as it appears to be in India, though Lord Curzon, deserted by his own friends, has found an adherent in a popular Radical paper. The "Star" somewhat naively says :—"As this journal has always been extremely vigilant in resisting the growth of militarism, whether at home, in South Africa, in Egypt, or in India, we naturally sympathise with Lord Curzon, and we do not hesitate to say that there is real force in his arguments. We are glad that he has put them on record for the benefit of the new Government, and we are sure that they will receive from Mr. Morley and his colleagues the serious consideration which they merit." The sympathetic "Star" man proceeds :—"Lord Curzon holds that Mr. Morley's action is a sacrifice of principle to expediency, and he quotes Mr. Morley's opinion, uttered last October, of the transaction which he has now sanctioned. Mr. Morley then described it as 'this great dereliction, this great departure from those standard maxims of public administration which had been practically sacred in this island ever since the days of the Civil War.' While we admit that there is great force in Lord Curzon's complaint, we may point out that Mr. Morley's action is only a temporary expedient for minimising the evils which he inherited from his predecessor. In respect to the Kitchener autocracy as well as the Bengal Partition, he found himself faced with accomplished facts. Just as in the cognate case of Chinese slavery, immediate extirpation of the evil is probably impossible. But we believe that Mr. Morley will proceed, not merely to minimise these grave blunders, but also to undo them. The pressure of Radical opinion on these two questions is too strong to be ignored by any Minister or any Government." Compare this desire to meet Lord Curzon's wishes with the frankliness, I had almost written the brutality, of the Military correspondent of the "Times" who writes :—"In his letter which you publish to-day Lord Curzon states that the system of Army administration which he continues to oppose 'is not welcomed by the Army.' He thus repeats his statement made at the Byculla Club, at Bombay on November 17 last, to the effect that he had behind him 'the support of the greater part of the Indian Army.' These statements are not supported by any proofs; and, until they are, I can only describe them as inaccurate and misleading. Just as Mr. Brodrick and his successor, Mr. Morley, submitted the whole case to those best qualified to advise them," so proceeds this bold critic "the Commander-in-Chief in India also submitted his proposals to the officers in the highest active commands in India and obtained their opinions. With the exception of Lieutenant-General Sir E. Barrow, these officers, many of whom have spent their lives in India, and all of whom are incapable of expressing views in disaccord with their real opinions, were, I believe, unanimously in favour of Lord Kitchener's proposals. If the opinion of the Indian Army is to be gauged by the views of officers other than those at present holding the highest active commands, and fully aware of the ill-effects of the inefficient and dangerous system now happily at an end, then, perhaps, Lord Curzon will have the goodness to name them." The correspondent continues "Lord Curzon asks whether, under the compromise which has so happily closed this long and bitter controversy, "we shall not be at once confronted with the old cries of divided responsibility and dual control,' and will not friction be generated more acute than any that has been hitherto alleged? His Lordship forgets that he has left India, and that with his departure, and in view of the statesmanlike and conciliatory attitude of Mr. Morley and the strong common sense of Lord Minto the situation is no longer the same," and finally comes this stinging paragraph :—"With all respect to his lordship's stupendous abilities, I am reminded of an old maxim of State laid down by Sir Walter Raleigh—namely, that Wits men have declared that those Wits which are neither overhaughty nor singular are fittest for Prince's secrets and services."

THE GOVERNMENT AND SOUTH AFRICA.

I have given precedence to the Indian debate and to Lord Curzon's not very judgmatical intervention. But the interest taken in these two matters is small compared with the attention that is being given to the Government's policy with reference to South Africa. Fuel has been added to the flames by the speech of Lord Milner, who excites the hostility of his opponents even more than Mr. Chamberlain. This is shown by Mr. Massingham's description of the debate opened by the ex-High Commissioner in the House of Lords on Monday :—"He had the advantage of an occasion that might be called great. His policy is dead. Its senseless waste and confusion are to-day almost universally deplored. Time has decreed that it should be essentially reversed. But he was there to defend it, and that was interesting. He might have opened up a wide and clear view concerning it and that would have been more interesting still. What he did was to reveal in the sight of all men the causes of his failure, and the terrible root of bitterness which, by his temper and presonality, he planted on South African soil. We all understand now why there was war. You had only to look at Lord Milner and listen to him—to follow the beat of his hard, dogmatic, unimaginative, unfeeling speech—in order to see to what kind of talent it is unsafe to trust the government of men. Not that the speech was at all a bad one. It was a good piece of rhetoric deliverd—say to a Prussian Landtag about fifty years ago it would have been a great success. The voice was certainly disappointing. It was thin, almost shrill; clear, but with little power of expression, and no charm of modulation. The face has changed a great deal since I saw it or was familiar with it. Such graciousness as it once possessed had largely disappeared; the features were drawn into lines of singular hardness and coldness. But it was the substance of the speech that constituted its most fatal revelation. This was the man—fixed and fanatical in his hatred of the Dutch, an enemy of the whole practice and theory of self-government—who rushed us into war six years ago." Lord Elgin's disclaimer of the language applied to Chinese labour by his political chief has been a great deal resented in his own party by men who do not seem to realise the new Colonial Secretary's detachment—a detachment shown by his retaining as his principal Private Secretary at the Colonial Office a particular friend of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton and a man who was brought on from the outside. It is not unusual for a Minister to have the same Private Secretary as his predecessor, but it is not usual I think when that Private Secretary belongs to another department or to no department at all as in the case of Mr. Holland, Lord Elgin's Private Secretary.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

It is highly satisfactory to know that neither the recent change of Government in this country nor the election of a new President of the French Republic is likely to have any untoward effects on the "entente cordiale," which, if I may use a sporting expression, is going stronger than ever. Those people who entertained fears that the accession of the Liberals to power might have a tendency to weaken, if not to destroy, the good understanding between ourselves and our neigabours across the Channel, and that their apprehensions were groundless and have now no misgivings on the subject. As the Liberals have always been by tradition the friends of the French Republicant, it was curious that such an injurious notion should have sprung up, and it must be attributed I suppose in part at all events to certain speeches of Lord Rosebery when there was still a reasonable assumption that he might occupy an important position in the new Liberal Cabinet. For the time being Lord Rosebery is as much a "quantite negligeable" as is Lord Curzon, though it appears that up to the moment of his Bodmin speech, when he, as Liberals think, played Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman such a scurvy trick, it was under-stood that he would have the Foreign Office portfolio, Sir Edward Grey being designated for the Colonial office. Apropos the French President with whom I hoped King Edward will have an interview in the course of the next few days, I met a very well-informed Frenchman last night and asked him his opinion of M. Fallieres. "Oh," was the reply "he is a second rate Loubet." He amplified this by saying that, although M. Fallieres is eminently respectable and safe, he was wanting in driving power. "But" I observed "in a Republic like yours with Parliamentary Government you surely do not want a very masterful man at the head of affairs." "That is so ja Roosevelt who imitated Kaiser Wilhelm would be a nuisance if not worse, but France really requires as her President a man who can and will give guidance now and then to the Ministers." "But could not M. Loubet give this guidance when he filled the post now occupied by M. Fallieres?" "He could but he did not." This is a matter about which Frenchmen necessarily know more than we can claim to know, but I should have thought that never there was an ideal President of a Republic such as that of France, it was the distinguished man who has just retired into private life after presiding with such tact, dignity and quietness over the destinies of France for seven years. However that may be, M. Loubet's popularity in this country is quite phenomenal and if he would honour us by coming to London during the approaching season he would have a welcome as enthusiastic as when he officially visited us a few years ago.

OLLA PODRIDA.

That glorified curate the Bishop of London, Dr. Winnington-Ingram, has a number of good qualities though politically he is a somewhat narrow-minded man. One of his more pleasing traits is a habit of talking to anybody in the streets especially in the poorer parts of his diocese. One day he saw a gutter-snipe making mud pies. "What are you doing my boy?" said the Bishop. "I am making a cathedral" said the lad who knew who it was. "Well then" remarked Dr. Winnington-Ingram "you will have to make a Bishop." "Oh" promptly rejoined the quick-witted urchin. "I haven't got dirt enough for that." The Bishop tells the story himself. By the way it may not be generally known that he is a brother of Mr. G. C. Winnington-Ingram, the Magistrate and Collector of Aligarh.

I was in the Lobby of the House of Commons yesterday, writes a friend. "Appearances are much changed. The familiar figures are sparse and the dowdy looks of the people about were very marked. I felt as if I had aged thirty years. It all seemed so strange to me as an old Josepa." Certainly the present House of Commons cannot be described as the best dressed assembly in the world, and the "Tailor and Cutter" which is so fond of writing about the clothes of our public men must be shocked at the slovenly attire of the average up-to-date M. P. But carelessness in dress is a marked characteristic of the times in all walks of life and dates from the Transvaal War.

Old-fashioned people have been shaking their heads over the recent abolition of birching in the Navy which they regard as not only an unjustifiable concession to weak-minded sentimentalists, but as one more proof that the country is on the high road to perdition. They must have had a further shock when on opening their newspaper this morning they saw the further step in the same direction that has been decided upon by this dreadful Government. The Secretary of the Admiralty Mr. Robertson was asked upon what ground he put the Royal Navy who have committed no offence and compelled to witness the infliction of corporal punishment upon their comrades; and whether the Board of Admiralty was prepared to order the abolition of this practice. Mr. Robertson replied that the presence of boys at canings in the Royal Navy was not specifically laid down in the regulations, but it had hitherto been customary in the service. Instructions would, he added, be issued abrogating this practice in the future. When a boy is swished at Eton the rest of the juveniles at that seminary are not expected to look on. It is argued by the humanitarians that what is sauce for the Eton goose should be sauce for the nautical gander and so we make another step forwards towards the Millennium.

An interesting piece of information has been extracted by Mr. Harold Cox from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Cox asked what is the total salary paid to Lord Selborne, and how much of that salary is paid by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom; and whether any other contributions are made out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom to the civil expenditure of the South African Colonies. "Lord Selborne's total salary" Mr. Churchill replied "is at the rate of £11,000 per annum, of which £3,000 per annum is paid to him as High Commissioner for South Africa from Imperial funds. Other contributions from Imperial funds to civil expenditure in the South African Colonies are estimated to be as follows in the current financial year :—High Commission expenses, £6,400, Southern Rhodesia : Resident Commissioner £2,703, Bechuanaland Protectorate : Grant in aid of deficiency of revenue £36,000." One of the Anglo-Indian M. P.'s might follow this up and ask how much of the salary of the Government of India is paid by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom and whether any other contributions are made out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom to the civil expenditure of our Indian Empire. Comparisons are odious and sometimes inconvenient.

RESPONDING to a toast at a provincial fire brigade dinner, the captain reported that his brigade had not had much practise at fires during the year. He did not wish anyone any harm, but he thought a fire would relieve the monotony a bit. The insurance Companies are busy looking up their list of policy-holders in that district.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

MOROCCO.

On Feb. 23 it was reported from Berlin "Morning Post" :—Germany apparently intends to make a strong stand on the Morocco Bank Question and the attitude of the Government, as revealed through its customary organs, is anything but conciliatory. Germany refuses to consider the proposal that the bank should be under French law, and intends to insist on international administration as the only means of upholding the principle for which it has gone to the Conference. Germany is magnanimous enough to promise to accord France a certain special economic interest in Morocco but this special interest must not interfere with the economic interests of other nations, especially those of Germany. The proposed reforms themselves, however, and everything, such as the Bank Question, immediately affecting them, must retain an international character. The German Government will not give way respecting this demand even at the risk of breaking up the Conference.

Paris, Feb 23 ("Morning Post").—Baron de Courel, who reached Paris from Berlin early this morning, had an interview a few hours later with M. Rouvier at the Quai d'Orsay. I am informed that, though his reception in Berlin was most courteous on the part of the Emperor and Prince Bülow, he was unable to discover any indication of a change of attitude by German diplomacy in regard to the Morocco Question. The report that he was asked to use his influence to have German Government stock quoted on the Paris Bourse is unfounded. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday's discussion at the Conference is considered as a confirmation of Germany's decision to make no concessions, the German delegates having shown no disposition to give way in the least on the two points to which France attaches special importance—namely, the right of preference and the constitution of the bank's capital. Under such conditions there can be no prospect of any definite result. The strong support given to the French view by Spain is much appreciated.

Madrid, Feb. 23.—Agreement in regard to the State Bank appears to be impossible. The conference yesterday discussed, without approving them, the proposals made by France and Germany in regard to the settlement of the text of the first 19 clauses of a bank scheme read by the President.

A Washington telegram (Feb. 23) states :—The United States Government has found it necessary to notify the delegates to the Conference that it refuses under any circumstances to take part as a Government in any measure for international police or financial control in Morocco.

Paris, Feb. 23.—The following telegram from Rome is published here this evening :—

"In official circles there is no concealment of the painful impression produced by Germany's uncompromising attitude at Algeciras. It was firmly expected by the Foreign Office that Italy would be able to play the role of peacemaker between France and Germany, but it was not long before the despatches from the Marquis Visconti Venosta destroyed the generous illusion. Besides, the pressure of every kind exerted by Germany on the Italian Cabinet to obtain the support of the Italian delegates at Algeciras has created a feeling of uneasiness, which is readily comprehensible since Italy's hands are bound by the Mediterranean Agreements which she has concluded with France and great Britain. Whoever the politicians in power may be they are obliged to reckon with the deep uneasiness of public opinion, which is justly alarmed by the progressive revelation of Germany's designs on Morocco. These designs but two years ago were looked upon as the aspirations of Pan-Germanism, officially disavowed by the Imperial Chancellery in Berlin. This increases the apprehensions which Italians entertain regarding the designs of Austria on Albania, designs which complete the plan of simultaneous Germanic intrusion in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic and the Balkans. The present instructions of the Italian delegates at Algeciras are to avoid placing themselves in such a position as would compel them formally to decide between France and Germany. By putting Italy in this painful dilemma the Berlin Government has shown even those Italians who are least sensitive, decided against the Triple Alliance that combination is against their interests as a Mediterranean Power and tends to force upon Italy obligations which were in no way foreseen at the time of the renewal of the treaty and which are contrary to her friendly relations with France and Great Britain.

AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN INTERVENTION.

In the "Aurore" of Feb. 27 M. Clemenceau attributes to a diplomatist who arrived in Paris on Sunday night the following information :—

I am in a position to state that M. de Szogyenyi the Ambassador of the Emperor Francis Joseph in Berlin went to the Whitmirstrasse to offer the good offices of Austria-Hungary with a view to an understanding between France and Germany. The language of M. de Szogyenyi, a very capable diplomatist in high favour with William II., left no doubt as to what was meant. He called attention to the fact that the rupture of the Conference might have very regrettable consequences, which would inevitably react upon Powers having no political interest in Morocco. He added that the European interests which were thus involved were intrinsically of incomparably greater importance than the purely Moroccan problems. He concluded by formally stating in the name of the Austro-Hungary that Germany should make the concessions necessary to approach the French standpoint. Unfortunately the reception given to this proposal was cold to a degree, and even discourteous, on the part of the Wilhelmstrasse. The reply was that German diplomacy had come to the end of its concessions that it had yielded to France as far as possible, and could go no further. Since Austria-Hungary was sincerely desirous of an understanding between France and Germany, why had she not addressed herself to Paris instead of to Berlin? Then the conversation was suddenly brought to a close with a clear indication that there was no object in continuing it.

Referring to the above, the Paris correspondent of the "Times" adds (Feb. 23) :—While leaving the responsibility for that particular piece of information to the journal by which it was published, I may mention that communications respecting the Conference have taken place between the Emperor William and the Czar. Without pretending to know the precise nature of those communications, I have reason to believe that they could scarcely fail to have impressed the Kaiser with the Czar's earnest desire to see the present strained relations between France and Germany come to an end. It must be borne in mind that so long as they continue, Russia, who is in urgent need of money, has no chance of raising it in France. No doubt Russia is anxious to stand by her ally at Algeciras, just as England has stood by her friend. But considerations of a less sentimental nature require not only that Russia should restore order in her own house, but should see that the other Powers do not fall out among themselves. If it be taken into account that some slight influence has been exercised on the German Government by the Czar, and

[illegible] Mr. Brodrick did [illegible] to the appointment [illegible] create light [illegible] Mr. Brodrick said that Mr. Brodrick did [illegible] in the matter in which he had [illegible] and had not resign until [illegible] the scheme had been adopted. To take the whole scheme to pieces now would involve a grave disturbance of public business. Thirdly, there is a significant hint in Mr. Morley's last paragraph where he quotes the language Lord Lansdowne used of Mr. Brodrick's plan.

"There is no duality in these things, and a moment may come when it will be necessary to reconsider some of the details." The whole scheme is in a sense an experiment. It owes its origin to personal accidents. The necessity of the moment is to make it work efficiently and without friction, and above all things to prevent it from becoming the instrument of dealings upon the supremacy of the civil Government of India. It seems to us impossible for these reasons to escape from the principle of the recent redistribution of the Military government of India. But everything depends on how that principle is applied, and Mr. Morley has shown, as was to be expected, a vigilant sense for the details that are vital.

Y. M. C. A. SPORTS.

THE annual amateur Athletic Sports of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. were commenced yesterday afternoon, on the Marine Lines Maidan, when some very good sport was witnessed by a large company of ladies and gentlemen. Col. Olivier and Col. Bannerman officiated as referees. Mr. H. E. E. Procter and Mr. R. G. Monteath acted as judges and Mr. D. N. Inglis as starters. The following members of the Committee were responsible for the arrangements: Messrs. J. McWhirter, H.G. Pooley, A. C. Owen, F. Anderson, E. G. Warman, Y. Hare, G.D. Turner and J. Blake Cullen, Honorary Secretary. During the afternoon, the Band of the 113th Infantry played a selection of music. The following are the results:—

100 yards Flat Race open:—First Heat 1 Moyse; 2 Gawthorne; 3 R. Fido. Time—10 min. 2-5 secs. 2nd heat 1 T. Nissen; 2, H. G. Baldwin; 3 S. Dukes. Time—10 min. 4-5 secs.

Long Jump (members) 1 J. V. Hildreth 16 feet 10 ins.; 2 H. Coulson; 3 A. W Jones.

1 Mile Cycle (members) 1 J. V. Hildreth; costume prize, N. George. Time—3 mins. 29 4-5 secs.

100 Yards Flat Race handicap (members) 1. T. Nissen (2 yards); 2 H. Coulson (1 yards), 3 A. H. Gawthorne (scratch). Time—10 mins. 2-5 secs.

High Jump (members) 1 H. Coulson 4 feet 9 ins.

Quarter mile Cycle Race (members) 1 J. V. Hildreth, 2 N. George; 3 T.H. Osborne Time—36 secs

100 yards Flat Race handicap (Boys' Brigade) 1 A. Rushton (8 yards); 2 W. George (8 yards); 3 H Coulson (scratch) Time—12secs.

440 yards Flat Race (open) 1 R. Fido, 2, A. H Gawthorne, 3. H. C. Baldwin. Time—54 4-5 secs.

Long Jump (Boys' Brigade) ; 1 H. Coulson scratch) 14 feet 11 ins.; 2 W. George (6 ins.); 3 A. Rushton (4 ins.).

3 Mile Cycle Race (open) 1 E. A. Fay, 2 W. Morris, 3 R Carlyle. Time—7mins. 57secs.

Ladies' half-mile cycle Race 1, Miss Pennock, 2 Miss Moore, best dressed lady Miss Pennock.

220 yards Flat Race handicap (members) 1 J. Nissen, 2 H. Coulson, 3 A. H Gawthorne. Time 23 2-5secs.

The sports will be concluded to-day when Mrs. H. E. P. Procter will distribute the prizes

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SANTA CRUZ, FRIDAY.

Yesterday the Bombay Light Horse received permission to attend the meet of the Jackal Club, and there were few who did not avail themselves of the opportunity and members of the Corps were well up with the hounds from start to kill.

To-day a start was made at dawn for Andheri, and a strong position taken up behind a nullah, whilst the pony corps was posted faw for scouting. Shortly after arrival at our position we were attacked by two companies of the 104th, who proved to be uncommonly smart at their work. They took up a very strong position, but the time for returning to Camp and Bombay came before anything could happen to decide which side had the best of it.

It is getting little work each morning, but plenty of variety is introduced with the work and there is no "slacking" over it.

INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The following is a report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Indian Polo Association held at the Officers' Mess, 17th (D. C. O.) Lancers, Meerut on the 6th inst:—

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Major-General D. Haig, C. B., C. V. O., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, was unanimously re-elected President for the term of his appointment in India. The following Executive Committee was elected for the ensuing year: Lieutenant-Col. C. P. Grantham, 33rd Q. O. L. Cavalry, Poona. Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. C. H. C. Willoughby 9th Q. R. Lancers, Rawalpindi. Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. McM. Kavanagh, 10th P. W. O. Hussars, Mhow. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Del. deLisle, C. B, D. S. O., 1st Royal Dragoons, Lucknow. F. A. Provost, Esq., Bombay. Colonel B. P. Portal, 17th (D. C. O.) Lancers, Meerut. Major C. E. E. Macquoid 20th Deccan Horse, Secunderabad. Major R St. C. Lucky, R. H. A., was unanimously re-elected Honorary Secretary.

TOURNAMENTS.

Decided that the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament next year commence on the first Monday in March at Meerut, and the Natives Cavalry Polo Tournament commence on the Second Monday in February next year.

Proposed by Colonel Kavanagh that the Championship Polo Tournament under present conditions be abandoned; and that as an experiment the Calcutta Polo Club be invited to allow the Championship Challenge Cup Polo Tournament to be played for during Christmas 1906; and that condition (1) be altered to open to any recognized Club which is a registered member of the Indian Polo Association. Seconded by Colonel deLisle. Carried unanimously.

POLO PONY FAIRS.

Proposed by Colonel Portal and seconded by Colonel Kavanagh that Polo Pony Fairs be continued. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Colonel deLisle and seconded by Colonel Portal that any Station can apply to the Honorary Secretary, I. P. A., to hold a Fair, provided it be under the management of the I. P. A. Committee. Carried unanimously.

MEASUREMENT.

Proposed by General Haig that the Official Measurer at Bombay receive a stipend. Not carried.

Proposed by General Haig that in accepting Hurlingham measurement of 14-1 and under the I. P. A. Certificate should be given to the pony on payment of Rs 8. "Rejected."

AMENDMENTS TO POLO RULES.

Proposed by Colonel Portal, seconded by Major Wormald, that penalty (4)—hitting behind—be abolished: "Not carried, Penalty (4) is accepted

Rule 16. Proposed by Colonel Macan, seconded by Colonel Kavanagh. The rule to read "provided the ball does not glance off a player or a pony," Carried.

Proposed by Colonel deLisle, seconded by Major Wormald, that Rule 14 (p)—tied and unfinished games—be maintained. Carried.

Proposed by Major Locky that penalty 3 be reworded as under:—"One of defending side shall hit the ball off from behind the goal line between the goal posts. All the players of the defending side shall stand behind the back line, not outside the subsidiary goal marks on each side: none of the attacking side to be within 30 yards of the back line until the ball is hit off across the back line. Carried

Proposed by Major Locky, seconded by General Haig, that the following be added to Rule 21:—"A ball striking the goal posts without passing between the goal posts becomes dead and counts a subsidiary goal." Not carried.

Rule 14 to stand as it is.

Proposed by Colonel Portal, seconded by Colonel Kavanagh, that Rule 10 of the Rules of the Inter-Regimental Tournament be added to para. 8, Rules for the Regulation of Tournaments. Carried.

Proposed by Colonel deLisle that the following be added to para. 8 (Hints to Umpires): Attention is called to Rule 29," and the enforcement of penalty for infringement of this Rule." Carried.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following is Excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 8th March.

[illegible]

Rainfall Statement.

[illegible]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Mr. Rees said it would be idle to deny that there was a strong public feeling in Bengal against partition, or that it was expressed in a legitimate manner in the Press and at public meetings. It was also necessary to admit that the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta was opposed to the measure. But there was another class to whom no reference had been made, and who were greatly interested; he meant the planting class and they certainly were not opposed to the measure but, on the contrary, approved of it. In considering this partition scheme, which it would be unnecessary and unwise to discuss in the House, they had to consider the sentiment of nationality, which he admitted was strong, the moral and intellectual damage, and the fact that this measure must to some extent affect the pre-eminence, commercial and political, of Calcutta. The manner in which the scheme of partition had been passed was unlikely to make it acceptable to the people whose feelings were hurt. He had been under the impression that the Secretary of State would not proceed with it until papers had been laid on the table of the House, or at least until further discussion had taken place. The precipitancy shown in pressing forward the scheme had exacerbated the natural feelings of the people of Bengal. It was, however, approved by the planting industry, by the men who deserved so well of the House of Commons and of the country. As to the further employment of the natives of India he thought that much more might be done in giving native appointments on the judicial bench. They made a valuable judge.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, as a former official in the service of the Government of Bengal, supported the views expressed by the hon member for East Nottingham. He showed that representations of the Bengal people had been made against the scheme in every constitutional form, but the recent Government of India had shown hostility to the people. This hostility began with the first three months of Lord Curzon's Government. The late Viceroy had destroyed the representative element in the Government of the Calcutta municipality, and a popular system of education had been crippled by the practical withdrawal of the native members of the Senate and University. The northern division of Bengal of which he had been commissioner, and which had 12,000,000 of inhabitants had now been taken away without a single opportunity of protest to the population. If it were impossible to undo what had been done, he hoped that a new province in the west would be created, as the hon. member for East Nottingham had suggested.

Mr. Hart Davies said that he did not understand, the reasons for this partition, the effect of which on native feeling had not been exaggerated. The Bengalis believed that it was a deep laid plot to diminish their supremacy, but it was more probably another manifestation of the spirit which had plunged the late Government into so many wild adventures without their thinking what the consequences would be. No country had changed more in the last 30 years than India, where there was a new spirit and feeling, and a large population trained in Western ideas. It was impossible to go on withholding from these people any share in the Government of their country. It was the only safety-valve. The new spirit which had been aroused would make our difficulties in India very serious for many years to come; but if the administration of India were imbued with this new spirit there was no reason why British supremacy should not be continued in undiminished splendour. In the present Secretary of State he had much confidence, as a man of ideas, and not a mere bureaucrat. It had been the curse of India that too much power had been left in the hands of mere officials. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sinclair deplored the indecent haste with which the partition of Bengal was carried out, and also the unfortunate impression created, not only throughout Bengal, but throughout India, that the object of this measure was to destroy as far as possible the national and political solidarity of the province. As to the attitude of the people of India towards British Government, he asserted with confidence that their real object as represented by their leaders was not to obtain petty, subordinate offices under the Crown, but to get a hand in the control of the policy of the Government of India. They said that expenditure and taxation in India were excessive, and that these depended upon policy, and therefore they claimed some share in the control of that policy. He denied that it was inaccurate to speak of such a thing as Indian public opinion. The people were now deeply moved, and what they claimed they now claimed through their leaders collectively. The time had come for a Liberal Government to make recognition of the remarkable developments of the past few years; and he suggested that a Royal Commission should be sent to India to inquire whether or not this national aspiration existed, and if it did, what system might be adopted to satisfy it.

Mr. Morley, who was received with cheers, said: This Parliament presents a considerable number already of new features, and it is a new feature and one, I think, on which we ought to congratulate ourselves, that this afternoon we have had six maiden speeches in succession from gentlemen who have shown themselves possessors of a competent knowledge of Indian subjects and were eager to express the views which they represented. (Hear, hear.) I for one, have no quarrel with my hon. friend the mover of this amendment. Though I am not one of those who desire the House of Commons should be always the interfering with the complex and difficult affairs of India, yet I think a debate of this kind can do nothing but good. (Hear, hear.) Upon the partition of Bengal I do not propose to detain the House very long. I wish very much for many reasons that my friend Mr. Brodrick was in the House, because he knows better than I can possibly know from the papers what was in the minds of the India Office, and what was also in the minds of the Indian Government of that day, so far as my information goes, I cannot assent to the views of those gentlemen who have said that the movement for the partition of Bengal arose from political motives and from the desire to repress the expression of its political opinion. Whether the original motives of my hon. friend the member for Nottingham (Sir H. Cotton) almost admitted that there was a case for the redistribution of the boundaries of the province of Bengal in the amount of work laid upon the shoulders of the Governor of that province. My hon. friend quoted in another connection Lord George Hamilton, and I am sure we all extremely regret the absence from our debates of the noble lord. (Hear, hear.) Lord George Hamilton had a longer experience at the India Office as secretary of State than I think anybody now living. Lord George in December last said that so far as he could recollect, with scarcely an exception, he had never come into contact with a Lieutenant Governor of Bengal who when pressed, did not at once admit that the work he had to perform was almost an undue strain upon his strength. There was ample evidence that the labours of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal were enormous. That is not saying that the specific redistribution of the administration of Bengal was the wisest that could be devised. The hon. member for Nottingham produced his own scheme to-night, and one or two other gentlemen have made suggestions. But this is not the moment for a technical examination of the precise way in which this redistribution of the administrative areas has been carried out. But it was, and remains, undoubtedly an administrative operation which went wholly and decisively against the wishes of most of the people concerned. (Hear, hear.) It had been said, and unfortunately by an important person in India, that this demonstration of opposition in Bengal was machine made opinion that it was the work of political wire-pullers and political agitators I have often heard that kind and of allegation made before. Government are apt when inconvenient storm of public opinion, arises to lay it at the door of political wire-pullers and agitators. (Hear, hear.) There are, however, Indian officials of great weight and authority who entirely put aside that insinuation, and who argue that the Calcutta agitators would have had no response from the people they were appealing to if there had not been in the minds of the people a distinct feeling that they were going to suffer a great wrong and inconvenience; and although no doubt the agitators could form and disseminate these views, yet these sentiments and views existed quite independently of any wire-pulling or agitation. That is my own conclusion from reading the papers. But the redistribution of Bengal is now a settled fact. At the moment there is a great subsidence—it might be only temporary—but there is a subsidence of the feeling against the redistribution and in face of that it would be very unreasonable to ask the Government to start a fresh to redistribute the areas and incur a new outlay of taxation. (Hear, hear.) As my hon. friend says, India has just had seven years of pomp and pageantry. The time has not yet come to pass any verdict upon the great administration of Lord Curzon. (Opposition cheers.) Some find the energy of it feverish; others find it glorious. At some future date the historian of that time will be able to pronounce much more effectively than we can what Lord Curzon's administration has effected and what not. But none of us will deny his fine powers, his great gifts, and his supreme devotion to what he believes to be the public interests. (Cheers.) But in my own view is that at the end of his great period, India should now be allowed to take breath, therefore, we should now move very slowly. I do not think it would be advisable or even a defensible movement to attempt to reconstruct Bengal or to restore the old distribution of power in that area. My hon. friend who moved the amendment suggested there should be an increase in the number of officers on the Executive Council, an increase in the Legislative Council and that there should be three advisers added to the council of the Secretary of State, and that there should be forthwith an advisory board set up in Calcutta.

Mr. Herbert Roberts: No an advisory board should be set up, not in Calcutta, but in all the districts of India for purposes of consultation.

Mr. Morley: I would point out that these advisory boards would have no responsibility that all these other changes would need an Act of the people. There was one very pertinent which might be put to gentlemen who criticised the change and that was, What individual or class would be benefited by the retention of the old system? He could imagine only three. The member of the legal profession would naturally be affected as in course of time, owing to the development of the new provinces the legal courts; there would necessarily [illegible] great part of the judicial business which would have passed through the High Court at Calcutta. Then there was the class of the absentee landowners, who do [illegible] would have to spend a great deal of their time at their own offices in the new provincial capital and lastly there was the class whose principal occupation was political agitation, and who would find much of their material for agitation cut away when they were to be longer a point to the neglect of local interests which under the existing system was almost inevitable. One of the main reasons for this change was the crying need of the province of Assam for the development of its material resources and an increased efficiency in its administration. Almost every large area in India had its own civil administration gaining knowledge on the spot every year of its resources and requirements; but Assam had had for years past to borrow its administration from Bengal and lost all the advantage elsewhere derived from length and continuity of services. If there was one principle of Government which was elementary, it was that all administration was bad which depended on borrowed men. The hon. member who moved the amendment had added to it an expression of opinion that the time had come for associating the people of India in a measure with the management of their own affairs. That was rather a large subject to tack on as a rider to an amendment to the Address. He supposed they all desired, whatever the form of government, not only to treat, the feelings of the inhabitants with respect, but also, as time went on and as they showed themselves fit, to give them wider opportunities of expressing their opinions on questions that interested them. But even the mover of the amendment recognised that the process of evolution must be a gradual one. Legislative Councils were not introduced until 1861, and 30 years elapsed before any provision was made for native representation upon them, and he thought it would be rash to say that the experience of the 14 years since then afforded sufficient basis on which to ground a justification for a further step in that direction. Considering the character of India and the fact that it was as large as the whole of Europe, excluding European Russia, he thought it was obvious that English rule could not be permanent in that country unless to a certain extent the principle of unity of method was adhered to. No system could be applied to any one part of India unless it was applied to all. Though he did not desire any harsh repression of the political aspirations of any section of the community, he thought it was safe to say that a great many of the views put forward by orators at the Congress were not only wholly opposed to the views of the large majority of the inhabitants of India, but if translated into practice would be wholly unsuited to their practical needs and requirements. There was no doubt the present scheme had given rise to a great deal of discontent, and he agreed with the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Duchy that there was no proposal, even at home, which was more certain to awaken bitterness and opposition than a proposal to alter old geographical limitations. But there was this to be said in favour of the scheme of administrative readjustment proposed by the Government of India, that, not only did it subserve the interests of administrative tradition, but it actually secured far better grouping than hitherto existed both in language and nationality. He would only observe in conclusion that precisely the same kind of opposition had been raised over and over again with regard to administration. They all remembered the great outcry raised in connection with the advances of the frontier province from the province of the Punjab, a change which was now almost universally regarded as very successful.

Sir H. Cotton said there was no popular objection to that change. Whatever objection there was was purely official.

Earl Percy said it was very difficult to gauge how far an agitation represented popular feeling. Personally, he doubted very much from the largest precedents that within a very short time, perhaps five or six years, those now loudest in their denunciation of the change would be the first to recognise and pay a tribute of admiration to Lord Curzon's courage in facing temporary unpopularity for the sake of the permanent interest and efficiency of the Government of India. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was then by leave withdrawn.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 12 30 p.m.:—

I.—Questions asked by Honourable Members

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Sind Zamindars' Association, dated the 23rd February 1906, regarding the Bill to amend the Act to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind.

2. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. I of 1906 (a Bill further to amend the Act to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind).

III—Bills and orders of the day:—

1. A Bill further to amend the Act to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind.—Second Reading.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From Feb. 24. to March 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major C C A Sillery, B
Capt J W F Rait, B
Mr N H Prenter, B Cov
Mr J H C Kelly, B
Mr J C Orgibton B
Mr F S S George, M
Col L M M Hall 2-2 G R
Lieut-Col P G Walker, 20 Inf
Lieut-Col E J Medley, 17 Cav
Maj A G Maxwell 6 Cav
Major C E L Gilbert, I M S
Major C V Schneider, 31 Lrs
Major W H Browne, 76 Moplah Rifles
Capt F A Jackson, 21 Cav
Capt W W Chaldecott, R E
Capt F D Irvine, R E
Capt F M Lane 128 Prs
Lieut A M Twiss, R E
Lieut Fitz R A B Johnstone, 101 Gren
Sub-Lieut H Gwyn R I M
Engr C T Amor R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut C G Crosthwaite, B 6 mo M C
Mr E J Colston, B Cov 3 days' extraordinary leave
Mr H Birrell, B Cov 3 mo M C
Mr L Truningar C I E, B furl to March 30 1906
Mr W J S Carrapiet, B 3 mo furl
Mr P M Burke B 3 mo M C
Capt D C Kemp, I M S, M special leave and study leave commuted into furl on M C for 1 year
Mr B L Seaton-Winton, M 1 mo extraordinary leave
Major F Joslen, H C V D, B0 leave extended to May 31, 1906
Mr E Gray, Bo Cov 4 mo 9 days furl
Mr U A Spence, Bo 1 mo M C
Mr F Wright, Bo, 3 days extraordinary leave
Major H R Pagan, 75 Coke's R to May 14, 1906
Capt C B Farwell, R E, 6 mo M C
Capt H B Meakin, I M S 6 mo M C
Lieut J H G Buller, 57 Rifles, 6 mo M C
Lieut F G Porter, 14 Lrs 6 mo M C
Lieut G D Mathew, 2 G R 6 mo M C)
Second Lieut H Bennett attached 1-3 G R 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W C Macpherson, C S I, B Cov
Mr J S Milne, B
Mr M W Oliver, B
Mr L Tennings, C I E, B
Mr B L Seaton-Winton, M
Mr C W Moss, M
Mr F Wright, Bo
Mr U A Spence, Bo
Brevet Col J F Worlledge 99 Inf
Lieut Col P R Legh, 116 Mahrattas
Lieut W P M Sargent, 123 R
Lieut A E E Sargent, 120 Inf
Lieut C H D La Touche, R I M

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day.

Third Challenge Cup Race—Sails at 3-15 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows M	S	Entered by
Sapphire	5	16	Capt Muter, R E, & Mr R H H Hopkins
Turquoise	Scr		Mr F J Preston
Melody	10	42	Mr J B C Macbeth

Course No 10 followed by No 11—From Committee vessel round Sunk Rock Light House, leaving it to port, thence round a mark boat or buoy, placed a quarter of a mile West of Gail Island, round Committee Vessel, leaving it to starboard, round Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port and back to the Committee Vessel. Length of course 17½ miles. Time-limit 7-45 p m.

B Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-30 p m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows M	S	Entered by
Pixie	Scr		Mr H R Greaves
Mannikin	5	30	Officers R A

Course No 12—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, round the Committee Vessel, round north Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, thence to the Committee Vessel. Length of course 11·2 miles. Time-limit 7-15 p m.

Tomtit and Small Boat Handicap Race for a carpented by Mr J R Greaves—Sails at 3-45 p m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows M	S	Entered by
Tomtit	8	0	Dr F M Gibson
Mop	8	0	Mr C H Byrne
Man	8	0	Mr J E Needham
Lapwing	11	0	Capt Goodall & Capt R S J Gillispie R E
Midget	18	0	Officers R A
Sayonara	Scr		Capt Crosse and Mr C G Nomico
Estella	20	0	Mr R Carruthers
Jean	18	0	Mr A C H MacLean
Coralie	20	0	Mr R W Fishor

Course No 3 followed by No 2—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock round Committee Vessel round Middle Ground Buoy round Market with "R" flag at South Troopship Buoy leaving all to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel Length of course 8-3 Miles. Time limit 7-15 p. m.

BOMBAY RACES.

TWELTH EXTRA MEETINGS SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	Standard Time H	M
1st Race—The Nursery Handicap	2	30
2nd Race—The 2nd Nursery Handicap	2	55
3rd Race—The 1st Little Arab Plate	3	20
4th Race—The Ballard Plate	3	45
5th Race—The 2nd Little Arab Plate	4	15
6th Race—The Good wood Plate	4	45
7th Race—The Lowrie Plate	5	15
8th Race—The 3rd Nursery Handicap	5	45
9th Race—The Selling Handicap	6	15
10th Race—The Pony Hunter Flat Race	6	40

By kind permission of Lt. C. I. S. G. Sargent and the officers of the G. I. P. Railway Mounted Rifles their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

	Standard Time P	M
Colaba	2	5
Church Gate	2	10
Grant Road	2	16
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2	20

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th March 1906.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 2ND MARCH.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, Captain W. H Haughton, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 2nd March. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Dewar Mrs D and 2 infts
Krels Mr and Mrs R H and 2 children
Leslie Col A E
Simons Mrs and Miss
Simons Mr F B
Brooks Lady
Johnston Miss D
Ommaney Mrs
Scharmachorn Rev W D
Scharmachorn Mrs and infant
Hubert Mr and Mrs A J
Toms Mr J F
Frank Miss
Bradby Miss V L
Forrest Miss M D
Brotherston Miss L S
Keeling Mrs H T and child
Falle Mr B V
Bell Mr A J
Severino Miss E
Symons Mr W
Hitchins Mr J H
Fleming Miss R
Cowans Col J C
Philpot L H R
Kenny Surg E B
Four Petty Officers
Brooks Gunner A H
Jenkyns Art Engr
White Mr G S
Stead Mr R
Brown Mr F T
Duck Mr S D
Wales Mrs
Ireland Capt C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ramsay Major and Mrs J
Mackintosh Mr H J
Pope Mr S B
Quarry Mr G
Burlton Major B
Wilson Mrs A C
Romilly Mr A G
Jackson Mr W
Robinson Mr M L and child
Partridge Mr and Mrs J G
Power Mr J
Maconochy Mrs E W S
Boyd Mr L
Micalay Mrs F
Egerton Col R G and Mrs
Gray Mr C
Fielding Mr S
Braddon Lady
Braddon Miss M
Molesworth Miss
Smith Mr W
Milner Misses
Roschild Mr K
Bishop Miss A
Zetland The Marquis of
Zealand Marchioness
Smith Mr P D
Prinsep Capt G K
Heron Mrs H B
De Courcy Mr H F
Turner Mr H J O
Brooks Mr J W
Penton Mrs J and infant
Hargrave Miss D G
Hockaday Mr F W
Collin Mrs E W
Winton Mr B L S
Mac Li J G
Russell Hon G R
McLennon Lt C C

FROM BRINDISI.

Bassett Mr W R D
Ghosal Mr and Mrs & 2 infts

FOR KARACHI.

Bostock Mrs S
Muller Miss J
Clarke Miss A S

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hill Mr and Mrs F B
Mason Miss

FOR SYDNEY.

Valle Mr H S
Bodkim Mr

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to-day, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Macedonia, to London and Marseilles, with the Indian mails of the 17th March:—

Acres Mrs
Adam Mr A P
Adamson J W
Adler Mr
Agaboy Mr and Mrs F G
Allan the Decades of St Allan Mr W G
Anderson Mrs and Miss A
Anderson Miss M
Anderson Mrs
Angus Mr H D
Anstroon Mr
Ark wright Mr H
Armitage Col E H
Arrington Mr F
Ashdown Mr
Auston Mr and Mrs H Golwin
Bach Dr and Mrs
Baker Mr and Mrs
Baker Mr sidney
Banastyne Mr F C
Barker Mr G B
Barlow Capt
Barutt's Hon Mrs and infant
Barr Mr A D St G
Barwell Capt G E
Barrow Mr and Mrs and infant
Basing Col Lord
Bate Miss
Bates Mr C R
Bate Mr H H
Battea Major and Mrs F G
Battye Maj A H
Bayler Mrs
Beauclerk Miss V
Beecroft Mr E
Behar H H Maharani of Cooch
Behar 2 Kumari of Cooch
Belgrave Mrs G
Bennett Mr G A A
Bennett Mrs
Berger and Mrs Paul van Tuyn
Bayths Mrs
Bittle Mrs G
Blagg Mrs
Bilimoria Mr P J
Bion Mr and Mrs R S and child
Blunt Miss
Bolton Mr E C
Bond Mr A F
Bourne Mr and Mrs
Brashaer Mr
Brown Mr W H
Brooks Mr G H
Brooks Miss
Bruce Johnston Mis
Buchan Mr and Mrs
Bulman Miss
Burton Mrs and child
Bushnell Mr and Mrs W
Caine Captain Charles (dart)
Cameron Mrs
Carson Miss M
Cargill Mr
Carey Mr S B
Chalmers Mr A B
Chapman Mrs R H and child and infant
Chappel Mrs
Chesney Miss
Christison Mr G W
Clarke Mr F A
Coates Mr Grant and child
Colstream Capt J C
Connell Mr G S
Cook Capt H W F
Corwel Mr and Mrs J
Costley Capt H
Cox Mr
Crerin Lieut-Col E
Crerin Mr Jean
Cruddas Capt H M
Cuthbertson Maj and Mrs W
Cuthbertson Mr J K
Cutler 2 Misses
Dallas Miss
Davies Mr
DeBuisson Mr and Mrs
Deburmeadjian Mr T
Denny Major E W
Dewar Miss
Doran Mr and Mrs E A
Dott Mr A S
Doughty Miss
Downing Mrs
Duke Miss L
Duff Maj G M
Dyer Miss Dorothy
East Major and Mrs L W P
Eccleston Mr T D
Edwin Sir John and Lady
Egerton Miss
Ellis Mr E G
Elmore Mr J S
Eve Miss
Fabiani Mr and Mrs
Fairbank Miss S M
Farrington Lady A F
Farrington Miss
Farrington Mr and Mrs
Fenton Col and Mrs
Finlay Mr John
Firastoo Mr N J
Forbes Mr Geo
Forous Mrs George
Fourtelotte Mr and Mrs
Fraser A M
Fry Lieut-Col C J
Furney Capt J L
Gaistaun Mr J C
Gauntlet Mrs and Miss
Gemmel Mr F
George Mrs and child
Geo N Arnusby Mr and Mrs
Gerrard Mrs
Gowtt Miss
Goldsmith Rev H B
Goovaerts Mrs and infant
Gowtt Mr and Mrs
Grace Capt H S Hamilton
Grady Capt H de O O
Graham Mr C W
Greatwood Lieut W
Greaton Mr
Greville Mr B
Hall Mr
Hancock Col R
Harriott Mrs
Harvey Mr child
Haswell Mr G H
Hawker Miss
Helmore, Mrs M
Hemingway Mr H S and child
Henwood Mrs
Heskeths Mr M
Highett Mr L
Hight Mr S M
Hillhouse Miss
Hoare Mrs
Hod on C A G
Hodgson Mr C B M
Holman Lieut V O R
Holden Capt H N
Holdsworth Lieut-Col J J
Holmes Mrs Alan
Holmes Mr and Mrs A E
Holroyd 3 Misses
Hood Capt G F
Horne Mrs W
Horne Miss
Hopkins Mr G A
Horne Mr J A
Howe Mrs M M
Hopkins Miss
Houldsworth Mr
Howell Capt and Mrs E R and two infants
Hozier Sir H M
Hunt Mr B V
Hunt Mrs Henderson and infant
Hunter Mr C B
Innes Mrs H D A
Innes Mrs
Infant of Col Pedder
Irving Mr and Mrs Bell
Jardine Mr and Mrs
Jardine Mrs W
Jenkins Mr W
Johnson Dr and Mrs D Powell
Johnston Mr W
Joanston Mrs S
Johnston Miss
Johnston Miss J M
Jupp Mrs and child
Kaia Mr
Kaia Mrs
Kanrick Capt W N
Ker Mr R M
Kensington Lady Dowager
King Col B T
Kinney Mrs
Kirk Mr and Mrs
Leingung Mr W
Kumar H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar
Lachlan Mr
Lady Kensington's maid
Laing Mr and Mrs Turner and child and infant
Lamb Lieut-Capt W J
Lambert Mr F G
Lampen Mrs E M
Lampen Lieut-Col J
Lampen Mr and Mrs Maxwell
Landon Mr Percival
Lankester Dr and Mrs and child
Langston Mrs H and infant
Larnab M s
Lawrence Mr and Mrs S
Lawrie Mr F B
Le Messenrez Mr G D S
Lewis Dr and Mrs E W and child
Lind Mr A G
Lisle Mrs and child
Loftus Capt and Mrs
Lowe Mr and Mrs G H
Luker Miss
Lutzer Mr and Mrs F and two children
Lumsden Col
Lyon Mrs
Macl ver well Mr
Macdonald Mrs M R
MacFarlane Mrs
Mackenzie Mr M D
Machin Mr F
Macpherson Mrs
Macpnail Dr and Mrs 2 children and infant
Mahon Mr E L and three children
Main Mrs W and child
Maitland Mrs and child
Marshall Capt Lesson
Martin Mr C Macdonald
Martin Mr G D
Mathews Mrs
Maxwell Miss Heron
Maxwell Mr and Mrs W
Maxwell the Hon'ble Mrs H F
Maxwell Mr and Mrs R W
Maxwell the Hon'ble Lieut-Col H E
Maxwell Mr H G
Mayne Mr J
McBain Mr and Mrs J A D and infant
McKerrow Mr R Craig
McKowan Mrs and Miss
McLaren Mr L W
McLean Mr and Mrs A
Macean Lady
Maclean 2 Misses
McNeil Mr A
Medlicott Mrs
Meredith Mr J M Edwing
Milward Miss
Muirhead Mr C
Montgomery M A
Morewitz Mr
Morrison Miss
Moss Lieut-Col A E
Mortimer Mr G H W
Moss Lt-Col and Mrs W Oliver
Muirhead Mr A
Myersy Mr and Mrs J Dudley
Nicholson Mr J
Nicholson Mrs and two infants
Norman Lt A H
Norman Mr A C
Nutter Mr and Mrs
Nutter Mr and Mrs John
Owen Miss J
Oliver Mr G R
Ogden Mr W B
O'Donnell Dr T J B
O'Donnell Mrs and 2 children
Oliver Mrs
Oomerzee Maj and Mrs C W and infant
Orr Miss M Pitcaird
Ogle Mr N
Pratt Mrs S S and child
Peters Mr J
Pargiter the Hon'ble Mr Justice
Pickeregill Miss E C
Pickeregill Miss F
Pilkington Capt and Mrs F C and child
Parir Mr and Mrs G
Phalee Miss
Palin Dr
Parft Mr
Pennington Mr H F P
Price Mr and Mrs John
Price 2 misses
Purdoy Mrs
Randall Mr A D
Roon Y r J J H
Robb Mr J mes
Russell Hon Florence Hamilton
Rogers Mr
Rogers Mr and Mrs W W
Rideout Mrs F C W
Rion Mr and Mrs R S and child
Roddis Mr E J
Reed Mrs
Rice Mr and Mrs W R
Royle Mrs
Strangman Mr and Mrs and two children
Smith Mr J T M
Scott Mrs R
Smith Mr Lockhart
Spooner Mrs and infant
Staley Mrs
Stoverd A Maj
Stringfellow Mrs H P and infant
Somers 2 Major and Mrs C W and infant
Stratton Miss
Saplin Miss
Smith Mrs and Miss and child
Small Miss J M
Smith Mrs child and infant
Sinclair Miss
Shilde Major and Mrs
Surveyor Mr and Mrs
Stanyon Mrs
Stainton Mrs and infant
Sorrels Miss
Sen Mr B N
Smith Mrs and child
Saise D
Scott Mr H St G
Sobarilch Mrs J M
Sargant Mr
Sassoon Mr A
Son Mr N C
Shakespear Mr A
Shenner Mr C F
Smith Mr child and infant
Sooman Mr
Splin Miss
Thacker's Major and infant
Turnar Mr and Mrs R
Tuthall Mr H and child
Thomson Capt W M
Twopenny Mr
Tomkinson Mr H A
Tomkinson Miss
Tennant Miss
Tara Mr and Mrs R J
Tatum Capt
Tancrod Major T A
Thakod Infant Major
Traster Miss
Tyler Mrs
Trend's Mrs
Vincent Mr and Mrs F A M H
Vesey Mr H C
Vyse Mr G C
Victor Mr
Williams Miss Clifford
Wetherall Mrs L A and child
Whistler Lieut-Col A B
Wilson Mrs A
Way

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

THE NEW "ROYAL ASTRONOMER" OF IRELAND.

PROFESSOR E. Whittaker who is leaving Cambridge on his appointment as Andrews Professor of Astronomy in Trinity College, Dublin and "Royal Astronomer" of Ireland, will be missed from the Royal Astronomical Society's meetings. As secretary of that Society he has been extremely popular, although at his election some of the more Conservative members were concerned that, in defiance of unbroken tradition, a members should be chosen who was not a member of the Council. A secretary, the duty often devolved on Mr. Whittaker of reading members' papers at the meetings, and no one was better fitted for this rather thankless task, especially when the papers dealt with the mathematics of astronomy.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TITLE.

Mr. Whittaker's new duties will mainly centre in his work as Andrews Professor but as Royal Astronomerhe must see that Irish time—decided by the passage of the sun over the meridian of Dunsink Observatory—keeps twenty-five minutes in the rear of time of the rest of the British Isleisthe. English and Sottish Astronomers Royal are appointed by the Government the Irish Royal Astronomer is elected by the Board of Trinity College to the professorship founded and endowed by Provost Andrews in 1783, and is Royal Astronomer by virtue of Letters Patent ofGeorge III. ordaining that the Andrews Professor shall also be known as Royal Astronomer of Ireland.

THE SENIOR MEMBER FOR THE CITY.

The interesting point is mentioned by the "Law Times" that Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., Mr. Balfour's colleague in the representation of the City of London although Mr Balfour has sat far longer than he in the House of Commons will be senior member for the City and will be thus referred to in the House of Commons. It has been held to be settled Parliamentary practice that the member who stands first in the return book must be accounted the senior member.

CUCUMBERS FROM JAMAICA.

Can fresh cucumbers be shipped from Jamaica to England in crips condition? At Covent Garden Market, the mere suggestion was astounding. Yet growers in the West Indies have been advised to raise winter cucumbers so that they may be sent to London at a time when they usually command from 8s. to 18s. a dozen. The Jamaica growers agree that if fresh grapes and peaches can be carried from australia and South Africa to England in perfect condition, the cucumbers ous to be put upon Covent Garden Market without risk. During the past two weeks fresh peaches and plums fro n the Cape have been unshipped at New York as fresh as when they left the trees, although they were first brought to Southampton and were twenty six days on the sea.

GOOD LINGUISTS.

The Dutch are exceptionally good linguists. The Academy heard Mr. Maartens declare the reason to be that his countrymen have such distressing language of their own that they are forced in self-defence learn others. Mr. Maartens himself is a fair example; and only last year a Dutch actor, Mr. Henri de Vries mastered English in three months.

ST. DAVID AND HIS LEEK.

A dastardly attempt has latterly been made to deprive St. David of his leek by certain Welshmen, who maintain that the true emblem of gallant little Wales is the daffodil. But the daffodil rarely blooms so early, while the wild leek, however associated with Dawi, flourishes profusely on the coast of Glamorgan. Moreover, the leek is, esthetically regarded, a delightful vegetable, worthy to bind the brows of whitewashed Nero, and by no means so malodorous as Pistol disastrously maintained. Works of references wrongly state that this emolum has received no Royal recognition since the reign of George II., for our present Queen wore a leek at a Drawing Room held on St. David's Day in 1882.

A SYMOSIUM OF DOCTORS.

The Strand for March gives the opinions of a number of well-known doctors on the preservations of health at all ages, and in the case of women the good looks which depend so largely upon health. Although the doctors differ in certain points, in the main there is remarkable agreement. All condemn strong tea, and all agree that the well-to-do eat too much, and especially too much meat. Several writers think there is much overeating on the part of the poor, but in this case because they take the wrong sort of food. As regards exercise valking is recommended by most of the doctors. If this exercise is taken partly uphill, says one doctor, "it encourages deep breathing, braces the muscles, tones up the heart and increases the action of the skin—all excellent results."

ROYAL BILLS.

To a paragraph which a German contemporary has unearthed from an Alsatian newspaper bearing the date November 23, 1792, may well be applied the term human document. In it are reproduced the bills run up by the unhappy Louis XVI. between August 10 and the end of October of the same year. These bills are for clothes, linen, books, &c. Among the items on his Majesty's bills are fourteen small volumes, including and breviere, for which 84 livres are charged. Each pair of the King's silk stockings cost 24 livres, and the Queen's 33 livres, while of the various corsets 84 is paid for the simplest, while the superior ones are 120 and the best 143 livres. A gold repeater and chain for the Queen figure in the accounts with 900 livres; a pound of orange-blossom powder with 30 sols, and a pot of ointment with 6 livres, while a small gold knife, with tortoiseshell handle, for the Dauphin cost 140 livres. Then, at the edge of the abyss, the trifling and luxury went on and on, while the air was filled with the clamour of the people for bread.

THE RUSH TO CANADA.

The March issue of the 'Colonizer' publishes official statements by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the Canadian Commissioner of Emigration. Mr. Preston says: Some five years ago Canada was receiving 11 1-2 per cent. of the total of from 60,000 to 70,000 emigrants from these shores to North America. Now she receives over 50 per cent. In these five years the immigrants into Canada from Great Britain have increased from 8,000 annually to 35,000, and this year will, I hope, show a considerable increase on last year's high figures. The Dominion Government, Mr. Preston says, has no thought whatever of discouraging the right classes of aliens from seeking a home in the Dominion.

"BALFOURISM" IN LITERATURE.

America is not now, it seems, the land of handsome revenue which it once was to writers of English fiction, and "John Oliver Hobbes" tells us in the 'Book Monthly' that if English novelists are ever to assert themselves there they "must endeavour to write more strenuously." They must get rid, in their writings of this air of affected indifference—this Balfourism, shall we call it?—which in recent years has infected a good deal of English life, including some English literature. You find it too in much English journalism; an airy indifference which is not at all attractive to a strenuous people like the Americans. Americans are whole-hearted in their admiration for writers like George Meredith and Thomas Hardy, but of the lesser kinds of new fiction, Mrs. Craigie adds, they would probably say that they have enough at home, and do not need any from England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 16.

The rainfall reported to-day is: Burdwan and Chaibassa one and a half inches, Sambalpur one inch and Sibsagar, Mymensingh, Pendra and Chanda a quarter of an inch. Scattered rain is probable in the Central Provinces and possible in Assam and Lower Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing at brisk fall at Aurangabad, Akola, Surat and Malegaon and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 5° to 8° in defect of normal in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Bhuj, Surat, Malegaon, Neemuch, Rajkot, Agra, Sirsa and Lahore, and in Jodhpur 9° to 7° in defect at Jhansi, Indore and Karwar and 5° in excess at Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and the lowest 51° at Bushire.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in several places.

Rain.—Raipur reports light rain.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Bhavnagar Para, Surat, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti and Khandwa and weather there and in districts round about is likely to remain cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—March 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

497-05—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tajir vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co

250-06—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tajar vs sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadi G and Co

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashitbai widow vs—Abdoola Haji Mahomed and another—Thakurdas and Co

852-05—Manekbai J and H—Rai Gungabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co Limited and others—Pestonji R and K B M and B and Hiralal S

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice SCOTT.

Content Chamber Matters.

For Consent Decree.

32-05—Kanga and G—Arseer Pestonji Motaframvs Nanabhoy Rattonji Chicheger—Unwalla and P.

Long Causes.

335-05—Captain and V—Champsey Purbat and others vs Shrishanm and Co—Malvi and M

645-01—Balkrishna and M—Ashabibi widow and others vs Ahmed Mahomed Mutawali and others—Ardeser H D and Co

495-04—Dikshit D and S—Keshav Luxmon vs Bhagirathibai widow—Daphtary F and D

638-04—K B Mehta—Narrayen Hasoo and others vs Ananta Rama—M B Chothia (Not to be called till Thursday.

574-05—M-di Ghothia—Dalsukhbhai Fulchand vs Mulji Hunery and Co and others

608-05-610-05—Mirza and M—Wamanrao Wassudeo vs Dhakkibai widow—Payne and Co

609-05—Mirza and M Soonderbai widow vs Dhakibai widow—Payne and Co

29-05—Payne and Co—Kapoolat Lallbhai vs Dayaram Harjivan and others—Shaikshanker K and G

331-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikaji Framji Khan annd another vs Tribhowandas Manekdass Natboobhoy and Ana—Crawford B and Co

200-01—Thakurdas and Co—Abdool Hoossin Noorbhoy vs Abdullay Mahomedally and another—Little and Co.

373-05—In person Matubhai widow vs Curson Umersey

109-04—Unwalla and P—Cassum Allee Bachoo Abd Sattar sam others vs Seedick Haji Mahomed Suleman and others Payne and Co

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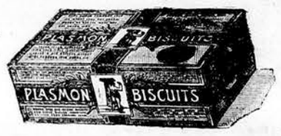

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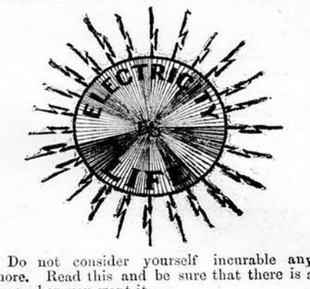

Do not consider yourself incurable any more. Read this and be sure that there is a cure when you want it:—

SMALL CAUSES COURT,
BOMBAY, 19th November 1905.

DEAR DR. SANDEN,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the following:—My daughter, about six months ago, had a very severe attack of Asthma and was suffering from general weakness. I had tried medicines of several Doctors, but to no effect. I was then advised to try your Herculex. She has been using the same daily for some months with the greatest benefit to her health. The Asthma has disappeared; she feels much stronger, and her appetite has returned. She is now able to eat everything. I have therefore great pleasure in certifying to the beneficial results of your Herculex in cases of Asthma and general weakness, as proved in the case of my daughter.

Thanking you for the great interest taken by you in my daughter's case.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) COWASJI BEZONJI,
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A cure like this has never been seen in India heretofore, and all you poor sufferers of this tiresome and difficult complaint are only too well aware of the fact. Come to me, unburden your troubles, and I will tell you how you can be cured in a painless, agreeable manner. If you cannot call, write at once, and I will send you, free of any charge, my latest works on electrical treatment.

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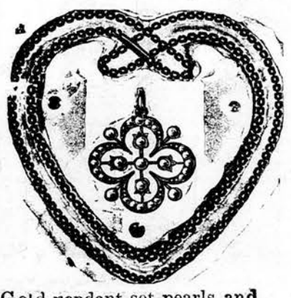
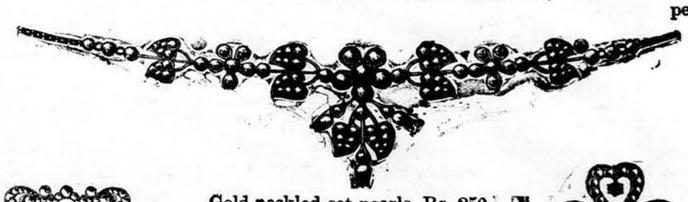

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.


Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.

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Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

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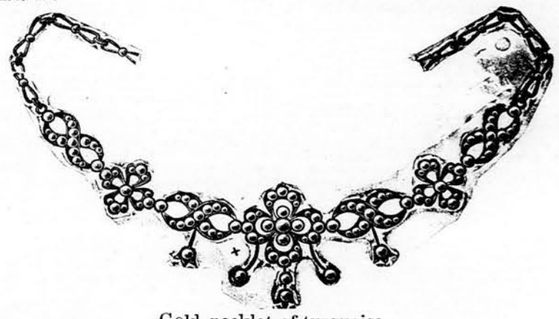
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.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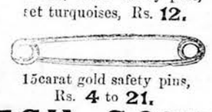
44757, Twin safety pins, set turquoises, Rs. 12.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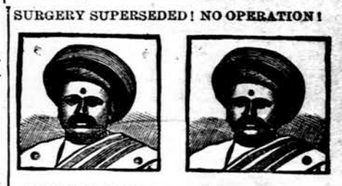

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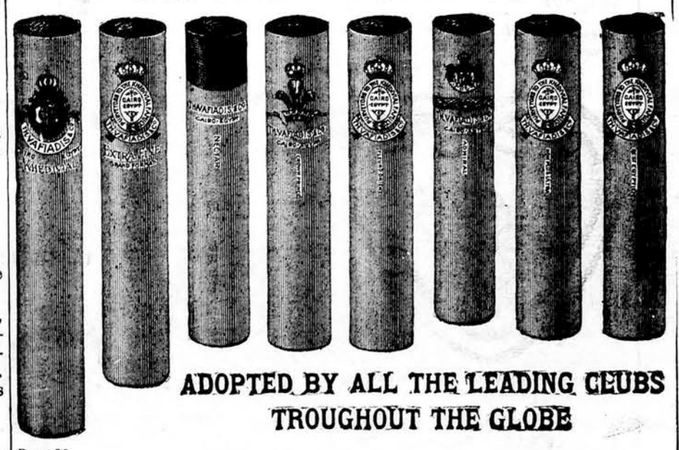

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The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do wall to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

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The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "*Moritur qui non utitur.*"
Extract from the "Gazette Medicale,"

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

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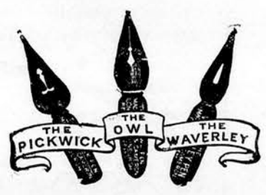

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